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Soviet Moves To Loosen Up Bureaucracy

Two Hours a Day Spent by Average Citizen in Its Throes

Red Tape Cut

Decentralization Is General but Communists Keep Hold on Russia's Economy

By Demaree Bess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—How to rid itself of the cumbersome burden of bureaucracy, which tends to swell in size and obstruct productive work in every branch of socialized industry in spite of all efforts to resist its intrusion, is the principal problem confronting Russia's Communist dictators. The persistent and continuous changes being made in industrial organization, which have been particularly numerous this year, are almost entirely designed to solve this problem.

In theoretical discussions of Socialism, the objection has often been raised that the bureaucratic organization necessary to operate a Socialist state would become so unwieldy that it would eventually be unworkable. In Soviet Russia a Socialist state actually has been set up, and it has been proved that it will work, although the organization thus far has been so clumsy that it would not be tolerated except by a backward people living under a dictatorship based upon force.

Since State Socialism was first introduced into Russia on a general scale in 1928, the Russian people have endured hardships not conceivable to the resident of an organized western country. Some of the most severe burdens are those imposed by bureaucratic inefficiency. Men and women have to stand in line for hours to get their food, clothing, all the necessities of life. They have to obtain permits almost without number from one state office after another, waiting in line at every office.

Takes Two Hours a Day

Although there seems to be some improvement recently, few Soviet citizens spend less than two hours a day in these contacts with bureaucratic cumbersomeness. It is doubtful if a more sensitive population could have survived this experimental period.

Bureaucracy has played the same obstructive part in socialized industry. Time and again during the past six years bureaucratic red tape has strangled factories, trusts, syndicates, which only the arbitrary methods of a dictatorship have been able to extricate.

However, the little group of men who rule Russia have realized that a fixed and rigid bureaucracy is perhaps the most formidable obstacle to the success of their socialized state, and have devised one method after another intended to combat it. The general tendency of these devices, especially in recent months, has been decentralization of the "apparatus," as the Russians call it, while at the same time the Communist Party has devised new methods to maintain its own highly centralized control over every phase of Soviet economy.

In the early years of the first Five-Year Plan, the whole tendency in industry was centralization. Trusts and combinations, coöperatives and labor unions, as well as state and collective farms, sought always to increase their size. But a year or two ago this tendency was sharply reversed, as the rulers began to understand how unwieldy these units were becoming. The cry now is for "splitting up." The Supreme Economic Council which ruled industry has been split into three commissariats: heavy industry, light industry and timber. The Commissariat of Agriculture was split into two: agriculture and Soviet farms. The Commissariat of Trade was divided into two: supply and foreign trade.

Trade Unions Split

This decentralization has been carried out all along the line. The great trade unions have been split this year into a number of more compact unions. Territorial divisions have been made smaller, and local political and industrial groups have been given greater power in their own districts. At the same time hundreds of unnecessary offices and departments in industry have been abolished entirely, and the personnel of those remaining ordered cut by 10 to 15 per cent by the end of this year. The "collegiums," or boards, in every industrial unit have been abolished and "one-man authority and responsibility" has become a party slogan.

During the past few months decentralization has proceeded at an accelerated pace. A number of intermediate trusts and "combinats" have been abolished entirely and many large factories made independent, responsible only to the commissariats. Factory executives have been given almost complete authority and responsibility in their own plants. Regional boards of industry have been created with supreme control in their own districts.

It would be a mistake, however, to regard this decentralizing process as

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During the vacation of Rufus Steele, the March of the Nations is suspended until Monday, Oct. 22.

Some Anchors Up in Fish Strike

Teachers' Relief Goes Into High Bumpy Roads to Get Millions

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Strike

A Sailor Free to Choose

In Boston harbor this morning the strike-frozen fishing fleet lay becalmed, its masts and riggings formed a tangled net that would catch no fish that day. Then suddenly there was activity in the mass of ships. Horny-handed fishermen ran over the decks, pulled on the anchor ropes, a ship nosed out, headed for the fishing banks, seven others followed—a serious rift had formed in the strikers' ranks.

Fish dealers were jubilant, not merely because some of the boats had returned to sea, but because other factors indicated a break in the deadlock to their advantage. Dealers claim at least 100 striking fishermen have returned, that 50 fillet cutters, 40 lumpers are back.

Though the Sea Food Workers Union witnessed these defections today, it claims there are still 3000 to 4000 on strike.

In a meeting bristling with denials of dealers' claims, the union voted to continue the strike, voted no compromise until a satisfactory settlement is reached.

Nonunion men, or strike breakers, are being hired; both sides are pressing harder, the employers to keep their advantages, the strikers to overcome them. The strike moves forward to a more critical stage.

With a few gains in their favor, the dealers talk more threateningly, assert some strikers will never regain their jobs, politically avow they have benefited from the strike, that they have saved money by cutting down number of employers, by unloading frozen fish supply at fancy prices.

Still more confidently dealers allege they could break the strike immediately by issuing orders to hire none but American citizens At least one-half of the strikers are not American citizens, are mainly Canadians, is the estimate. An advertisement for 500 American citizens would spell the strike's end, the dealers assert; they add they will not use those tactics.

Education

Teachers' Relief Delayed

Three weeks ago, $730,000 of ERA bounty was poured out to jobless Massachusetts teachers. New classes were to be established, new subjects explored, salaries of $15 weekly paid. Yesterday, the ERA director found that not a teacher has yet been hired, not a dollar paid.

"What, what?" exclaimed Mr. Carney. "The essence of the ERA program is speed. The school season is advanced. If Massachusetts does not hurry, the ERA will take over the program itself."

Today, Dr. Payson Smith, education commissioner, conferred with ERA officials to speed the program. Restive dollars in the bank will start tomorrow through the State at once, he said.

Recovery

Boom in Taxes

Just so far can taxes be heaped on real estate and collected. Then there comes a point where collections begin to fall off, delinquencies sharply to increase. This year, nearly 70 per cent of Massachusetts cities and towns saw their tax rates jump because of relief. Are they approaching the saturation point?

The Municipal Research Bureau today said yes. From 1928 to 1932, the per cent collected out of the total levy fell from 98 per cent to 89 per cent and is still going down

Mayor Mansfield, pleading for federal funds with director Harry L. Hopkins last Saturday, also said yes. Speaking as chairman of a special committee of Massachusetts cities and towns, he said that taxes on real estate are pushed to the limit, that communities can carry their relief no longer.

From Mr. Eliot Wadsworth comes a remedy. "Scrap the system of taxing for welfare relief," the Chamber of Commerce president said.

Not a quarter of Boston's citizens

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Flood of Grain Turns Toward Port of Boston

Ships From Pacific Coast Filled With Cargoes for New England

A threatened grain shortage in New England has converted Boston for the first time in its history into a flourishing port of call for heavily-laden freight ships plying through the Panama Canal, their holds stocked with corn and wheat from the Pacific Coast states.

This unprecedented grain movement was ascribed by Boston merchants today to the drought that has burned up crops of the Middle West, an increase in rail freight rates and a heavy surplus of grain on the Pacific Coast.

A further increase in railroad rates, as now proposed, would tend to make this great grain flow to New England permanent, according to local authorities today. A fleet of five large freighters today steamed out of Boston Harbor for a return cruise to the West. They had unloaded some 500,000 bushels of grain in elevators rapidly constructed for storage purposes.

Going to Dairy Farms

Within another month, the Port of Boston, which has rarely witnessed the unloading of a grain ship, will have received at least 115,000 more bushels of Pacific coast grain and transferred it to rails for shipment to New England's 30,000 dairy farmers.

Stimulating results of the grain movement are felt in various avenues of New England industry. Employment has received an impetus among longshoremen. A rush of building new facilities has put many others to work. The Port of Boston authorities see their efforts bearing fruit. Dairy

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Things Present

The Executive Editor of the Monitor, en route to Japan, sends back "Trifles From a Travelogue" for the Editorial Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section with the following: "Switzerland's Place in the World," by William E. Rappard; "The Triple Life of Helen Hayes," by Julia Chandler; "It's Tough to Be Tall," by Rhys G. Thackwell; "Let's Look Over the Fence," by Erwin D. Canham. "Crime—Aftermath of War," by an Old Soldier; "Companion of the Painted Pig," by Ruth Laughlin.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page, another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and the twelfth article in the "Preventing the Cause of Crime" series.

New Hampshire Industries Speak For Free Business

Manufacturers on Record Against New Deal and Low Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 16—More than 150 industrial leaders, gathered here for the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, went on record for a stronger protective tariff, rebuked governmental manufacturing, lauded freedom in its pre-New Deal form and denounced a planned economy as dangerous to liberty.

With a voice cutting its way sharply through the main auditorium of the Institute of Arts and Sciences in this city, Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, reiterated and expanded the insistent demands for new-deal information issued recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce which claimed that uncertainties concerning the Government's spending and borrowing are definitely holding up recovery. President Roosevelt's latest "fireside" talk failed to touch on those vital points which business is most interested in asserted Colonel Knox.

In a letter sent today to President Roosevelt, the New Hampshire manufacturers show particular anxiety for manufacturing if the present low tariff policy is continued. Reads the letter in part:

"The present tariff is permitting the importation of enormous volumes of merchandise at prices which make it impossible for our industries to compete with and still maintain our high standard of wages. We urge a higher tariff or restrictions against cheap foreign goods from countries whose standards of living are far below those in America, so that work may be given to the unemployed in the regular established industries at an American standard of wages."

Another letter mailed to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, ERA Administrator, condemns a governmental policy of competing with private business as "violation of the principles of our system of government," urging that "all supplies used by the various branches of the Government be secured through regular established manufacturing channels, thus encouraging reopening of many factories now closed."

A planned economy, according to the decision of the manufacturer, led by Chairman Knox, "has to have a dictator with complete and absolute authority and this is where the element of liberty breaks down. You cannot have a free people and at the same time achieve a planned economy." Colonel Knox spent the summer in Europe and compared for his audience, the conditions on the Continent and in America. "Despite its short comings," he said, "The American system . . . provides an entire people with the highest standard of living, greatest freedom, best system of education in the world. In leaving the free competitive system of business the present-day freedom of men is imminently endangered."

Neglect Found In Tragedy Of Morro Castle

Captain Warms and Four Staff Officers Named by Inquiry Board

Appearance Ordered

Delay in Sending Out the SOS Among Specifications Filed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Neglect is charged against the master of the Morro Castle, of the Ward Line and four of his officers for their conduct on the night the vessel was burned with the loss of 132 passengers and crew off the New Jersey coast early in September, by the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service Board in a report today.

Capt. William F. Warms and his censured ship mates are ordered to appear before the board on Oct. 29 to show cause why their licenses should not be suspended or permanently revoked.

In a report which denounced scathingly the captain, the chief engineer, second and third officers and the first assistant engineer for negligence and lack of discipline at the time of the disaster, the board held that the officers in hig command aboard the vessel were responsible for the rapid headway the fire made in sweeping the public rooms of the Morro Castle on B deck and cutting off the passengers' escape to the life boats.

Signed by Inspectors

The report was signed by Capt. Karl C. Nielson and Mr. James Smith, inspectors of the New York district. The duty of the board ended with determining whether the Morro Castle officers were negligent in the performance of their duty, Captain Nielson explained. It attributed no cause for the fire and fixed no responsibility for it.

The United States grand jury is now taking testimony in a second and independent investigation of the fire to determine whether the captain, his officers or officials of the Ward Line, owners of the vessel, are criminally responsible for the deaths of the 132 persons who perished in the disaster.

The United States Steamboat Inspection Service Board found that acting Chief Officer Ivan Freeman was the only deck officer on the Morro Castle who was not guilty of negligence at the time of the fire. The testimony showed that he fought the fire and went forward and let go the anchor.

Failure to order the vessel stopped and permitting it to steam ahead into a 20-mile breeze after the fire was discovered was the ground for one of the chief charges of negligence the board brought against Captain Warms.

Other Specific Charges

The other four specific charges of negligence brought against Captain Warms are: Delay in sending out the S O S call for help, "thus unduly jeopardizing the lives of passengers and crew;" failure to have the fire hose connected and ready for immediate use; failure to order the fire screen doors closed, and failure to have the deck crew divided into equal watches, as required by the Seaman's Act, thereby reducing the number of men on watch at the time the fire was reported.

Mr. Eben S. Abbott, chief engineer, is charged with failure to go below in the engine and fire rooms to direct the engine room crew in the performance of their duty.

Mr. Clarence Hackney, second officer, is charged with failing properly to supervise the lowering of life boats when ordered.

Mr. Harold Hansen, third officer, is charged with failure to carry out master's orders to stand by and assist passengers into life boats.

Mr. Antonio R. Bujia, first assistant engineer, is accused of failing to stay below in the engine room and direct the crew.

The report charges that the officers appear to have made no organized effort to fight and control the fire and gave no order to close the fire doors which would possibly have confined the fire to one fireproof cell of the vessel.

Spanish Planes Drop Leaflets on Rebels Promising Leniency

MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP)—Bitter cold and heavy rainfall aided troops' attempts to dislodge rebels from the mountain fastnesses today. Scores of strongly entrenched revolutionists surrendered.

Military airplanes circled over the mountain retreats and bombed the rebels with advice. Leaflets urged the rebels to lay down their arms because their cause was hopeless. The leaflets said the Government would be more lenient with those who surrendered than with the hold-outs fighting to the last ditch.

The Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees announced that Don Luis Companys, Catalonian leader, and his companions, would be tried by that body. They were given five days to consult with defense counsel.

The Minister of the Treasury announced a special fund of 5,000,000 pesetas (about $700,000) had been allotted to the Minister of War to carry on the military operations in Asturias.

New Justice Is Seen in Prevention

Photomontage by Charles Phelps Cushing

Danger Is Shown in External Crime Origins

Editor Who Is Also a Lawyer Points to Move for Control of Criminal Activities of Members of Legal Profession, and Judge Makes Plain That All Criminals Are Not Antisocial—Opportunity for Salvation Declared Often Neglected

Proper Guidance of Child Before the Age of Seven Is Declared Vital

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The twelfth of 18 articles follows.*

By Jonah J. Goldstein
City Magistrate, New York City
Author of "The Family in Court"

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor, The Christian Science Monitor.
Member, Wisconsin Bar

In the treatment of crime we show less judgment than the plumber does with a leaky pipe and a flooded cellar. The plumber bails out the water, finds and stops the leak. Legal plumbers merely bail out the water: no effort is made to stop the leak.

Courts are conducted on a revolving door basis: Humans are turned in, to be turned out, to be turned in, to be turned out—without beginning and without end. Why not stop this useless judicial merry-go-round?

Court rooms are planned for trials, not for diagnosing and treating human maladjustments. With their present set-up they are no more the place for diagnosing and treating social ills than they are for diagnosing and treating physical and mental ailments.

They are essentially controlled by lawyers with the legalistic point of view. Treatment is much more important than punishment. Penitentiaries do not often enough make for penitents and reformatories reform too few. Fear of consequences acts not as a deterrent, but merely inspires the perpetrators of antisocial acts to greater caution. Punishment in and of itself is no cure.

The specially trained educator, social worker, psychologist and psychiatrist are much more needed and helpful than the lawyer sitting as a judge or the reformatory attendant.

Consultation and conference in a clinical atmosphere should replace the trial in a court room.

In discussing "crime" it is important to bear in mind that "crime" and "antisocial" conduct are not synonymous. The Legislature defines what constitutes a "crime"—a person guilty of a crime is a "criminal." Any number of crimes have no relationship to antisocial behavior.

In the State of New York, opening a laundry under the name of the Fifth Avenue Laundry or any

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Until quite recently the memberships of state and national bar associations seem to have remained oblivious to the fact that a new estate has been added to their profession. This is that of the lawyer-criminal.

Within their ranks they have long extended the hand of fellowship to the criminal lawyer. His ethical standard is seldom questioned. He stands unapologetically before judge and jury as the advocate of even a self-confessed criminal, his status established by the law's edict that every accused person is entitled to a defense.

But no such humane theory of the law sanctifies or purges the lawyer-criminal. Even his existence seems to have been ignored or doubted by the bar until fearless editorial demands laid by the newspapers of the country at the doors of bar associations and their members awakened them to an appreciation of their responsibilities.

Now a definite and determined movement has been begun to make it impossible for lawyers in nominally good standing at the bar to continue their alliances with organized crime. In some jurisdictions the purging process is well under way. None realize more fully than the reputable lawyers the urgent necessity of pursuing this housecleaning process. The good name of their profession is being besmirched and sullied by an almost insignificantly small percentage of the total membership.

In the American Bar Association there is a fairly stabilized membership of upward of 18,000. Annual dues are at present $8. Thus there is available a considerable fund which might be devoted to carrying on a process of internal purification.

Lawyers, primarily, are not regarded as reformers. They, like those of some other professions, profit by the errors of omission or commission of their unfortunate neighbors. The lawbreaker, or his luckless

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Fifteen Planes Ready For 12,000-Mile Race, London to Melbourne

MILDENHALL AIRDROME, Eng. Oct. 16 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, in their big twin-engined airplane, swooped to a fine landing here today despite a wind of practically gale force and intermittent storms which swept across the airdrome.

They were reporting their readiness to start Saturday in the 12,000-mile England-to-Australia air race, the world's longest. Their arrival attracted much attention for the team is regarded as one of the favorites in the race. Their machine was the fifteenth to report at Mildenhall, and was to be followed today by seven more bringing the total in readiness to 22.

To date, two American, nine English, two New Zealand, one Australian and one Danish plane have been checked in. Official seals have been attached to them which must be kept intact so as to be available for inspection upon their arrival in Melbourne.

It appeared probable that the starters might total 23 when the air armada roars away for the East on the morning of Oct. 20. It was certain there would be no more than three American planes.

These are all in England. Mr. Jack Wright of Utica, N. Y., and Mr. John Polando of Lynn, Mass., brought their machine here yesterday, followed by Mr. Turner and Mr. Pangborn. Miss Jacqueline Cochran of New York and Mr. Wesley Smith are rushing last-minute adjustments on a new plane at Heston airdrome. Engine trouble forced them to change planes.

World Plan for Agriculture Given Rome Institute by U. S.

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP)—A planned world economy in agriculture is suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture in a memorandum to be submitted to the biennial general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture beginning Monday.

Dr. Rexford Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Henry C. Taylor, former head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, and now delegate to the Institute of Agriculture, are to arrive tonight and will lead the discussion for the department, assisted by six other American delegates.

Maladjustments

The department's memorandum suggests discussion on "long-time planning as a means of avoiding in the future such maladjustments as have arisen in recent years. Consideration should be given to the problems which would be involved in an attempt to plan agricultural production in individual countries through international coöperation in such a way as to avoid the maladjustments such as overproduction and rapid fall of prices which have greatly strengthened the tendency to raise barriers in recent years.

"The connection between agricultural planning and economic planning in other fields is important as is also the question of how far such planning is possible under the conditions of economic policies of the various countries existing at the present time.

Approval Expected

"The possibility of adopting such measures depends largely on: First, whether nations are willing to sacrifice certain domestic interests or demand nationalistic economic policies, and second, the extent to which governments will continue to assume control over economic activity in general."

The question of a planned world economy in agriculture is the most important on the agenda of the general assembly. A canvass of the delegates seems to indicate that it will be approved.

As matters are at present, there are terrific disparities from one country to another in prices of agricultural products. An example of what Dr. Taylor is seeking to change is contained in an address at the end of September made by the German Minister, Dr. Walther Darre. "In Germany agricultural prices are maintained at 300 per cent more than those in the world market. The new corporative régime, completed by the system of fixing prices, has avoided the catastrophe of the fall of agricultural prices."

Potato Grower Raises 442 Bushels to Acre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16—Pennsylvania potato growers used to consider 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre something more than a perfect crop, but today they have a new mark to shoot at. Mr. Edward N. Shenot has produced the record yield of 442.8 bushels on his farm at suburban Weford.

County Farm Agent Henry R. Eby and Prof. L. T. Denniston, potato specialist of Pennsylvania State College, have certified the yield. Allegheny County's previous record crop was 370 bushels to the acre recorded by Mr. Andrew Wood of Gibsonia, last year.

Trial Sought For Air Heads By Lindbergh

Says Blacklisted Men Are Entitled To Court Hearing

Finds Uncertainty Retards Aviation

Sees Regular Overseas Flight Near—Favors Federal Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who blazed a trail across the Atlantic seven years ago, told the Federal Aviation Commission today that the Government should clarify the status of aviation leaders on the so-called "blacklist" whose air-mail contracts were canceled last February. Colonel Lindbergh declared that the fact that many of the oldest and most capable leaders are uncertain as to their status has definitely retarded the aviation industry.

The flier's denunciation was given added importance by the Supreme Court's refusal yesterday to review a case brought by one of the companies involved. Colonel Lindbergh told the commission which was appointed by President Roosevelt to study aviation's future in the United States that "this is one of the most important issues we have today." He asked that the charges against these men be stated and carried through the courts.

Sees Overseas Lines Near

Colonel Lindbergh stated that inasmuch as planes are now being manufactured capable of making 3000-mile nonstop transoceanic flights he believed regular transoceanic mail routes could be inaugurated "in a few months' time." He stressed the advisability of experimenting with mail planes for a period before passengers are carried, and advocated that flying boats be used, rather than land planes, to give the maximum of safety.

The oft-proposed system of floating islands or airdromes where planes could land in mid-ocean did not meet Colonel Lindbergh's approval because, he explained, he feels that future long distance flying will be at high altitudes in fast planes, and to come down and climb again would reduce efficiency. Other points made by Colonel Lindbergh included the following:

1. A permanent aviation commission or similar body should be established to enforce regulations which should be held to a minimum consistent with efficiency.
2. The major aviation companies should look forward to be completely independent of subsidy in a few years.

U. S. Leads in Aviation

3. The United States is ahead of all other countries in the technical development of commercial aviation, but is behind some other nations, especially England, in the development of private flying.
4. Every city must have an airport, or at least a place where planes can land.
5. Material improvement is needed in weather forecasting, especially in demonstrating at what altitude ice forms.
6. Commercial planes are not an important reserve for war. Maintenance of a trained flying personnel and a large number of factories that could be used for military purposes are more important.
7. With almost everything else overcome, fog and ice are the problems on which research should now be centered.
8. It is hard to see enough advantage in a non-stop coast-to-coast service to warrant decreases in pay load and increases in operating costs.
9. Use of parachutes on air transports would probably increase rather than decrease the hazard through their improper use.

Would Continue Dirigibles

10. Operation of separate mail and passenger planes is justified by the opportunity the mail plane affords for research.
11. Development of dirigibles and heavier-than-air craft should be continued until conviction is reached that one will supersede the other or that there is a place for both.
12. Experience has demonstrated that a direct relationship between manufacturing companies and operating companies has been detrimental to aviation.
13. Radio will be developed still more in its use on the airways.
14. The use of gasoline in planes does not greatly endanger their safety.

Colonel Lindbergh told the commission he looks for an enormous development of air transport lines in the United States under normal conditions in the next few years.

Need More Private Planes

Discussing the question of competition between air lines he said he thought the closest that the industry has come to a solution was under the air-mail subsidies granted by Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster General, where three transcontinental systems, separately owned and operated, were competing along the main routes but had a monopoly on the smaller routes.

"One of the things we need very badly," the Colonel said, "is some means of bringing new types of in-

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Some Anchors Up in Fish Strike

Teachers' Relief Goes Into High

Bumpy Roads to Get Millions

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own homes or business property, he said in this month's Boston Business. To levy on these property owners to meet a community expense which all must share is obviously unjust.

"A national system of raising funds should be planned," he recommended. "And all the citizenry included."

Treasury Raids

Five Months Late

Belmont today was bewildered at news from state auditors. A shortage of $50,000 was found in the accounts of Guy L. Weymouth, town treasurer and tax collector from 1921 until May 4. On the latter date he passed on, which complicates the situation.

Selectmen pointed out the method used by Weymouth in one instance. Taking $10,000 in water bonds he went to a Boston bank and pledged them as collateral for a personal loan.

That town people need not be concerned lest this loss be added to city expenses and make higher taxes, the selectmen pointed out that reimbursement is being sought from the companies which bonded Weymouth.

* * *

Plumbing Holdup

Brockton's City Hall this morning was as quiet as usual for the first half hour. Among the visitors walked three plumbers roughly clad. A passerby turned to a friend, made the usual remark about plumbers forgetting their tools, holding up their customers, then grinningly added that this time the city would pay and went his way.

The plumbers walked directly to the office of the treasurer. A policeman stood by the grill. As the plumbers came abreast of him they seized him, took his gun. Then one of them quickly rushed behind the grill, seized $12,811. Then out they ran despite the fact that across the street 100 feet was the police station.

Into a blue sedan jumped the three bandits, successful in their holdup of the city although they left behind $960 in cash. Girl clerks, working behind the grill were quite disarmed by the plumbers, went on filling envelopes, did not realize it was a holdup until the money was snatched from their hands.

Politics

In Our Letter Box

Peppery, rubicund Frank A. Goodwin, independent candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts, took time out yesterday to write a letter. Mr. Goodwin was seeking information, not giving it. He wanted to know if President Roosevelt is a candidate for Governor of the Bay State. The letter follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I know you will be grateful when I tell you that in the political circus now playing in Massachusetts there is a side show operating, with your son James on the outside advertising the show. On the inside is James M. Curley, with one of your New Deal coats on and a makeup which has created the illusion in the minds of thousands of morons that you are running for Governor of Massachusetts. Now, if you are a candidate for Governor we would like to know if you intend to end the insurance racket here and how you are going to lower the public utility rates and real estate taxes.

If you are not a candidate, tell your son James to take that New Deal coat and false face away from Curley and bring them back to Washington. Let us have an honest campaign.

Yours very truly,
FRANK A. GOODWIN.

P. S. It might be well to keep James in Washington until this campaign is over.
F. A. G.

Highways

$3,350,474 For New Projects

Great super-highways now link Boston with its suburban areas. A giant parkway is now under construction to connect Boston with the Mohawk Trail route near Athol. A North Shore radial carries traffic speedily out of Boston to all points north. But today road builders were looking aside from these, were considering what has happened to the roads already in existence?

They found the secondary and older roads much in need of repair, overlooked during the emphasis on new roads. So a new contract announced yesterday by the Department of Public Works contemplates reconstruction of 46 miles of highways during the next six months with federal funds.

State, municipal and secondary roads will be rebuilt at a cost of $3,350,474. Boston alone to spend $290,000 on a grade separation carrying Jamaicaway over Huntington Avenue. Route 1 from Washington Street, Dedham, to the Brook Farm Parkway will get a new surfacing. Waltham will eliminate the Beaver Brook railroad grade crossing with a bridge. Route 6 will be rebuilt from Bourne on the Cape to Wareham. The initial step will be taken to build a new concrete road from Worcester to Providence with two miles of construction as far as Milford.

Federal funds come from Massachusetts' share of a $200,000,000 fund provided in the federal highway act. It is a free gift to the State.

Mulloney Trial

Sentence Postponed

After Daniel C. Mulloney was found guilty of misapplication of funds, and John A. Deery of aiding him, there remained (1) the sentence; (2) a petition by the defense for retrial, and (3) 13 other indictments to be tried.

Yesterday, Judge James A. Morton Jr. postponed both sentence and ruling on retrial indefinitely; he was indisposed. Government prosecutor Irving G. McCann and his staff dove further into ledgers preparing the future trials.

If the judge refuses retrial, immediate appeal to the Circuit Court is planned by the defense. Said the judge, "this ruling blazes a new trail in this field. Appeal therefore is in order."

Cambridge

Out of One Race

On rare occasions office holders lower their masks of impersonalism, let their constituents see their moments of disappointment, discouragement. Such an occasion was last night when Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge said under no circumstances would he run for Mayor again. He is Democratic candidate for national congress from the ninth district; but win or lose he will vacate Cambridge City Hall.

Said he bluntly, bitterly: "I have spent all the money I have. I have tried to give Cambridge a decent administration. I have expended my personal funds for surveys to learn how the city might be operated more economically, and I have sought decent office holders, but I have met with refusals at every hand."

Women

W. C. T. U. Convenes

Chattering of 500 voices filled First Baptist Church, Commonwealth and Clarendon, this morning. A hush. A gavel descended. Silence.

W. C. T. U. State President Mrs. Alice G. Ropes had called to order the sixty-first annual convention. A brief meeting, then came a tour of new state headquarters, 302 Marlborough Street. Greetings this afternoon were from Mrs. Fred H. Burdett, national president of the New-Church Woman's Alliance; Miss Nancy Harris, state regent, D. A. R.; Mrs. Samuel Elberfield, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Church Societies, and Mrs. Susie D. Pierce, president of Suffolk County W. C. T. U. There were two addresses, "The Enemy of the Abundant Life," by Dr. Harold Major, pastor of First Baptist Church, and "Links in Last Year's Chain," by Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, state corresponding secretary.

This evening, "A Model Loyal Temperance Legion," will be discussed by Mrs. M. Ella Ricker, state secretary, followed by the annual address of the state president.

Milk

Early Morning Problems

"Although the movement in Winchester to eliminate . . . noise of milk wagons has reached the comic papers . . . this is a very serious matter."

Thus did Mr. Henry J. Maguire, chairman of Winchester's Board of Selectmen, open a meeting for noise abatement last night. Business men had been can-and-bottle-rattled to the breaking point. They wanted something done about it. Present were 17 distributors supplying milk to the town.

Rather than use force, Mr. Maguire sought a gentleman's agreement of coöperation. All complied. But one dealer said he was skeptical of gentlemen's agreements.

Problems were money. Examples:

One street of 10 houses with a different company delivering to each house.

Having to shift gears and start on hills.

Getting around to all the customers on time and still not leave milk out so long it will freeze.

When the meeting broke up, the dealers were still ready to coöperate but they had no answers to most of the problems.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). Musical romance based on life and songs of Stephen Foster, with Paul Haakon, dancer, and Jules Bledsoe, Ilomay Bailey and Lee Sims. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill's comedy, with George M. Cohan. Presented by The Theatre Guild. 8:10.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Pulitzer prize play. Presented by The Group Theatre. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—Edgar Kennedy in "King Kelly of the U. S. A." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw."

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—"The Lemon Drop Kid," by Damon Runyan. With Lee Tracy, Helen Mack and Baby LeRoy. Fenway at 1:59, 4:23, 6:47, 9:11. Paramount at 9, 11:12 a. m., 1:36, 4, 6:24, 8:48. Scollay 12:15, 3:24, 6:33, 9:42. Second feature at Fenway and Paramount, "A Lost Lady," with Barbara Stanwyck. Vaudeville at Scollay.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Legend of the Dolomite Mountains beautifully filmed and acted. Three educational shorts and a colored cartoon by Walt Disney. 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10.

BOSTON—Janet Gaynor in "Servants' Entrance," with Lew Ayres, Ned Sparks, Walter Connolly and Louise Dresser. Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:16, 7:21, 10:26.

ORPHEUM—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

BEACON — Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. 8:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:23, 9:25. Also "Manhattan Love Song."

METROPOLITAN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Pauline Lord. W. C. Fields and Zasu Pitts. Sid Gary is star of stage revue. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

STATE—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also comedy, "That's Gratitude."

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:04, 6:29, 9:53. Also, Marlene Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress."

TREMONT—Heather Angel and Victor Jory in "Murder in Trinidad." And "Mary Stevens, M.D." Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in musical comedy, "The Gay Divorcee." 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Let's Have Adventure"; Willie Whopper cartoon; "Wild West"; "Round the World in Song; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Discussion of "The Every Problems of the Credit Executive and His Assistants." Hotel Bradford. 7.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Concert in Bethany Baptist Church, 48 West Cottage Street, Dorchester. 8.

Tomorrow

CAMBRIDGE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—Afternoon meeting at Cambridge Boat Club. Miss Katharine Ludington speaks on "Late League News." 3.

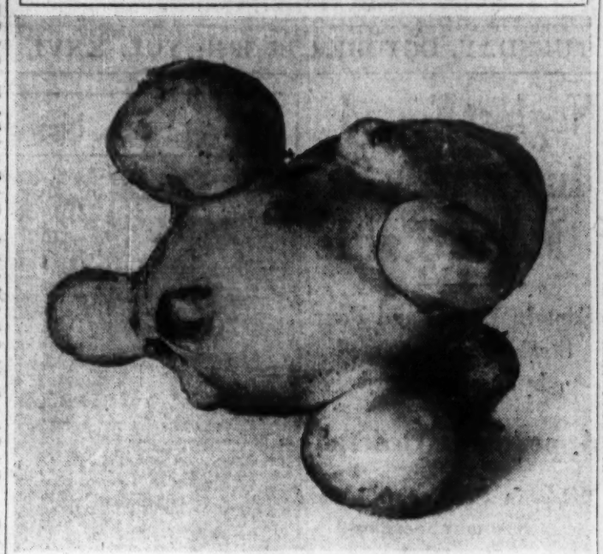
ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Robert L. Ripley, of "Believe It or Not," speaks. Sydney Lamb, of Liverpool, England, also gives talk. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

SIR RAYMOND UNWIN—British housing expert speaks on city planning, in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, at 11 a. m., and again at 8 p. m., in the auditorium of the Boston Public Library.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Charles Francis Coe, Republican leader in New York, criminologist and writer, is guest speaker at regular weekly luncheon. 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

'Rugged Individualist'



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Potato Ignores Code Sizes

Potato That Looked Like Turtle Shown at South Middleboro Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH MIDDLEBORO, Oct. 16—It must have been that this potato, a "rugged individualist" among tubers, growing ambitiously here in the garden of Mr. R. J. LeBaron, heard a radio report that the NRA would "crack down" on all violators of codes.

Already it had started branching out in all directions to "corner" the potato market for his owner, although it was an extraordinarily big fellow before it got ambitious. Perhaps it was this threat of NRA compliance that made it shut down its branch factories and let its green stalks dry up.

At any rate, when it was dug up by its owner, people gathered around and said, "Look! Here's one that looks like a turtle. We'll take it to the fair at Grange Hall and maybe it will win a prize."

To be called a turtle among potatoes was bad enough, but the judges didn't award it a special prize. Their eyes were only for "spuds" that had "conformed" from the first—not for one that had stopped branching out through fear of being "cracked down upon," which is pretty tough on any potato. But enough people stopped to admire its efforts, although they all insisted that it "looked like a turtle."

Still there is comfort in that, for in a certain famous race it was the rugged individualist of a turtle who set his own pace and got there first. Unfortunately, in this case, "there" is just another name for the boiling pot, so perhaps the NRA potatoes were right after all.

Insurance Selling Declared Over-Done

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Edgar W. Austin, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association, yesterday criticized insurance companies for "over-selling" endowment policies to families that "can ill afford it." Mr. Austin said, in part:

"There has grown up, I feel confident without the sanction of the insurance companies themselves, a system of overselling endowment policies carrying a high rate of premium with less protection and investment value than other forms of insurance. When I relate that within a family consisting of seven persons, with an income of $24 a week, through undue influence and high pressure salesmanship, 13 policies calling for weekly premiums of $4.10 had been sold and that the family took considerable loss because of lapsed payments, there being no cash value in these policies until 10 years premiums have been paid, you will see the need of taking steps to correct these abuses."

Taxes Paid Through HOLC

Loans effected through the HOLC of the Norfolk (Va.) district have meant the payment of $229,404 into city tax coffers, a report by John J. Wicker, state HOLF administrator, states.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate northeasterly shifting to southerly winds.

All New England States: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly shifting to easterly winds over the south portion; moderate northerly winds tonight, becoming westerly on Wednesday over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	56	New Orleans	72	82
Bermuda	70	76	New York	54	66
Chicago	52	72	Norfolk, Va.	50	68
Denver	46	78	Philadelphia	56	70
Helena, Mont.	36	46	St. Louis	56	76
Jacksonville	62	76	St. Paul	66	76
Kansas City	70	80	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	50	74
Miami, Fla.	78	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 16.
B—Maximum, Oct. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:10 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 5:54 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

City Zoning Extended

Ninety-eight per cent of the cities of California have zoning ordinances.

Gold Panned in Vale Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURG, N. H. — "Thar's gold" in the streams of northern New Hampshire and Walter Judd, deputy fire warden in the employ of the New Hampshire-Vermont Lumber Company, has 80 tiny pieces to prove its presence.

Mr. Judd's duties call for patrolling 25 miles of trails in the valley of the Indian stream; and not only does he do a little panning, but once in a while runs across a stranger at work in the stream.

Annance Gulch is the most popular spot, and it was there that 50 years ago decayed sluice boxes and excavations were found. About 10 miles away, John H. Pope worked gold mines profitably over a period of years.

DO YOU LIKE YOUR DODGE?

Winter weather may bring costly repair bills for scarred cylinders, cracked engine heads, etc. But there is one sure defense against them:—Eveready Prestone, the all-Winter concentrated anti-freeze approved by Dodge and all car manufacturers.

Eveready Prestone won't boil away, is odorless, harmless to car finish and is guaranteed by National Carbon Company, Inc. Don't confuse it with alcohol or glycerine. Your dealer has a chart that shows you how little all-Winter protection costs for your Dodge—or any other make of car.

Based on a twenty-year average, freezing weather reaches Boston about October 19th. PLAY SAFE THIS WINTER! Put Eveready Prestone in TODAY.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music..	Organ recital.....	Russian music.....
5:15	Agricultural report.	NBC interview.....	"Once Upon Time"	"Skippy" sketch....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Little Women".....	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Buddy and Blake..	Male quartet.....	"Miniatures".....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Studio speakers.....	sketches; music..	Merry-Go-Round.	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	popular program..	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	CBS dance music.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge".	News service.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	Gene and Glenn....	"Just Plain Bill"...	Musical Varieties.
7:30	Musical Memories;	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch..	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Execution Alley,"	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dramatic sketch...	chestra; soloist..	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Musi-
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	cians' concert
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	program .....
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra..	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music.
9:15	Story Behind Claim..	orchestra	wells; orchestra..	Organ; soloist....
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Bettina Hall; Jan	Local dance music.
9:45	der"; pianist; orch..	McNamee; orch...	Peerce; chor.; or..	News service.....
10:00	ERA Opera Orchestra;	"Dearest Enemy"	Walter OKeefe; Ca-	Pete Herman and
10:15	tra; soloists.....	with soloists,	sa Lomas; soloist.	his orchestra....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	players and Shil-	Local dance music.	Program from Me-
10:45	dance orchestra	kret's Orchestra..	Musical Rhymester	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Gerry Harrison....
11:15	NBC dance music.....	NBC vocalist.....	CBS dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Carl Hoff and his	Henry Busse and	Local dance music.
11:45	their orchestra.....	orchestra	his orchestra.....	Sign off.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, "What I Know About Gandhi," Miss Madeline Slade, secretary to Gandhi.
2:00 WHDH, New York Civic Symphony Orchestra; Sadah Shuchari, violinist.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; concert orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WHDH, American Broadcasting System presents "Today's Winners."
4:30 WNAC, "Mapping From the Air," Prof. S. S. Stainberg.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Execution Alley," network dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "The Patsy."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Master of Mystery, dramatic sketch.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Male Chorus of the German Educational Society.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen, comedians; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd antarctic relay program.
10:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, "The Headline Hunter."
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone; male chorus; concert orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Farm Census Makes Work For 136 in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A supervisor and approximately 135 enumerators will take the coming federally financed farm census in New Hampshire.

It is estimated that the work will take from 15 to 20 days, and the pay will run from $4 to $5 a day. Enumerators will be assigned to the various counties as follows: Rockingham 25, Grafton 21, Hillsborough 21, Merrimack 20, Cheshire 11, Coos 12, Carroll 10, Sullivan 7, Strafford 5, and Belknap 4. In counties having a Democratic representative, he will be consulted on the selection of enumerators, it is understood.

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HANDMADE
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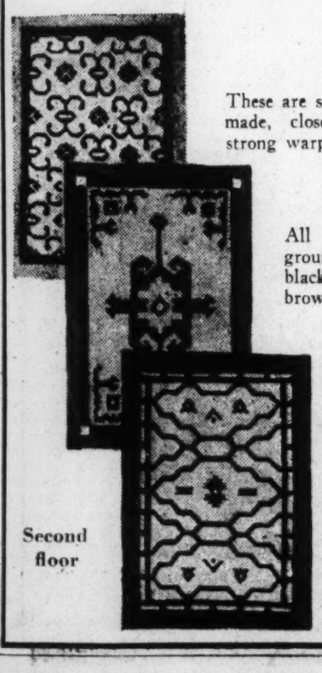

Second floor

Quality
These are some of the finest druggets made, closely woven, with heavy, strong warp.

Colors
All with natural neutral grounds, with green and blue, black and yellow, or reddish brown patterns.

Patterns
Tile, medallion, star, with wave or plain band borders.

Size	Price
2x3	1.75
2.6x5	3.75
3x6	5.50
4x7	8.25
6x9	15.75
7.6x10	22.50
9x12	31.50

INITIAL ALL-EXPENSE CRUISE OF THE NEW GRACE "Santa Lucia" TO SOUTH AMERICA

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ON BOARD, every luxury: dining room on breeze-swept promenade deck, open to the sky; the largest outdoor tiled swimming pool on any American ship; the Club; gymnasium; Dorothy Gray Beauty Salon; pre-release talkies ....

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R&R Chicken BROTH
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There is no more delicious, nor more easily digestible food to be had than R & R Chicken Broth. Its deliciousness comes from the rich *essence* of numberless chickens, the very pick of plump, wholesome, Government-inspected chickens, all contributing their full, rich chicken flavor.

It is *all pure* chicken broth, with a few rice kernels added. Its chicken-richness makes it the most economical you can buy. Be sure to get R & R for its more delicious chicken taste, its greater digestibility and healthfulness. Your grocer will be glad to sell you R & R Chicken Broth. Just ask for it by name... R & R.

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FREE BROTH RECIPES that show how to make many delicious dishes with R&R Chicken Broth. Write for them.

Trial Is Sought For Air Officials By Col. Lindbergh

(Continued from Page 1)

expensive, safe, good-quality planes on the market for private use."

Colonel Lindbergh's appearance here was almost unheralded, but the news soon spread around the expansive Commerce Department Building and space in the small hearing room was soon at a premium.

Recent Record Flights, Farley Says, Are Now Standard Performance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Regular passenger airplanes flying at more than 300 miles an hour and shuttling back and forth across the Pacific on schedules, is a picture of aviation progress which Postmaster-General James A. Farley believes will be realized within the next 10 years.

Speaking at a farewell luncheon to delegates to the recent congress of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale here yesterday, Mr. Farley recalled that record flights of a few years ago are standards of performance today.

"We think nothing today of a scheduled flight across the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic in 16 hours," he declared. "In Europe you have airplanes departing for scheduled flights to India and the East Indies and that no longer merits any special comment.

"We are already beginning to look forward to the spanning of the Atlantic and Pacific by regular air lines which will link the United States with Europe and the Orient.

"In 1921, the Federation Aeronautique Internationale certified a record of 205 miles an hour. Now in 1934 we have airline craft in regular daily use which are capable of flying at around 200 miles per hour. The former record is now the standard of performance."

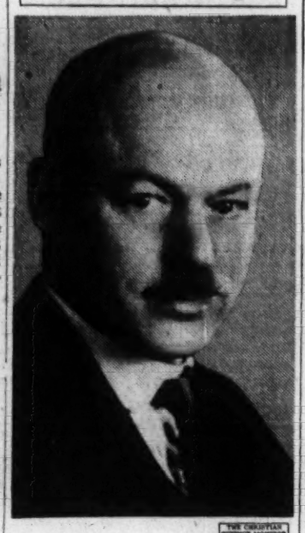
Mayor LaGuardia startled the luncheon guests by revealing that he had been doing a little high flying himself. In fact, he declared that he had just broken all existing altitude records.

"Someone was trying to add a few millions to my budget and I immediately went way up in the air," he explained. Mayor LaGuardia was an army pilot during the World War.

Mr. George M. Ross, of Canada; Mr. Guirgis Awadalla Bey, of Egypt, and Mr. Charles L. Lawrance, president of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, were among the other speakers.

The guests included M. Louis Bleriot, who made the first flight across the English Channel when aviation was in its pioneer stages.

Queries Lindbergh



Commander J. C. Hunsaker

Dirigible Expert Gets Favorable Opinion on Lighter-Than-Air Ships

Increased Shoe Exports Noted

Exports of men's shoes from the United States during the first seven months of the year are reported to have been of greater volume than in any similar period since 1931.

Nation Warned Against Delays On Job Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16—Complete and immediate federalization of unemployment relief activities throughout the United States was urged by Mr. C. M. Bookman of Cincinnati, Ohio, former assistant federal emergency relief administrator, at the opening session of the twenty-first annual conference of the International City Managers' Association here yesterday. The managers assembled for three days of discussion of the new problems of federal-city relationships confronting administrators of municipal affairs.

The day for food baskets with all the attendant humiliations and destructions of morale and self-respect should be a thing of the past, it was declared by Mr. Bookman, who is now director of the Community Chest in Cincinnati. He said efforts to induce the 48 states, with their 3000 counties and their thousands of local governments to reach uniform standards of relief have failed. He told his audience of more than hundred city managers that the whole relief map is spotted with inequalities.

After four years the nation's relief program is in a confused state and wholly inadequate, Mr. Bookman said. A further continuance of the doctrine of local responsibility for unemployment relief is dangerous. The resources of local communities cannot stagger under the load. "We should be through with relief as a method of dealing with unemployment."

Protesting against federal, state and local competition for taxes for relief purposes as uneconomical and sounding a warning that the nation cannot afford to permit large numbers to go jobless much longer, lest they become unemployable as well as unemployed, the speaker said that the situation calls for prompt and comprehensive enlargement of the public works program. It is absolutely essential, he said, that an opportunity to work be provided.

In addition to these proposals, Mr. Bookman's comprehensive program called for a federal department of welfare, charged with administration of the national relief program and coördination of the various relief activities of the National Government.

Taking sharp issue with those who say that the United States is headed toward chaos, the Ohioan said he felt that just the opposite is true, that the direction of movement is toward constructive social achievement.

Kidnaped Wife's Return His Objective, Stoll Says

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16 (AP)—"We don't want the kidnaper caught. We're not interested in that. We only want Alice back and we're still hopeful she will be returned to us safely," Mr. Berry V. Stoll, husband of the kidnaped Alice Stoll, told the Associated Press in an interview today.

Mr. Stoll appeared hopeful that his 26-year-old socially prominent wife would be returned safely. He said he has personally answered all telephone calls to the home since the day of the abduction, in the hope a contact could be made with the kidnapers.

Armistice Day Call Issued by President

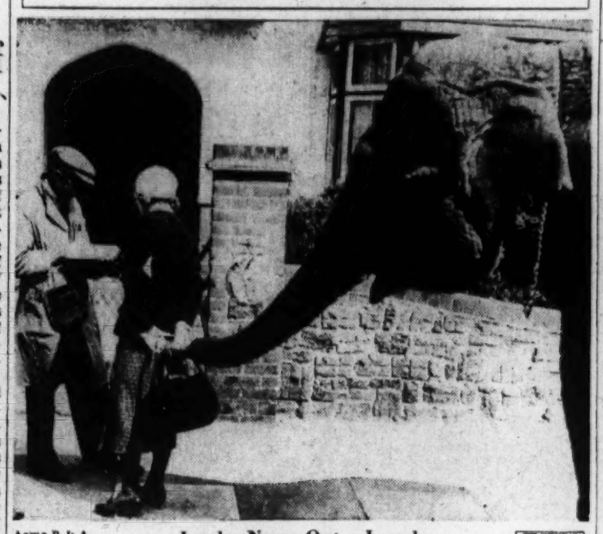
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt today issued a proclamation ordering that the flag be displayed on government buildings on Armistice Day, Nov. 11. Mr Roosevelt also invited the people to observe the day with appropriate ceremony in schools and churches and other suitable places.

"It is fitting that the recurring aninversary of this date should be commemorated by exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations," the proclamation says.

Express Truck Robbed

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—Five men, armed with pistols, held up the driver of an American Railway Express Company truck and his assistant outside the Central Railroad of New Jersey station early this afternoon and escaped with a strong box containing approximately $9000 in cash.

My Word, Peanuts!



Acme P & A

Jumbo Noses Out a Lunch

This Woman Is Due for a Big Surprise.

Elephants, whether in their native jungles or in the London Zoo, as it happens here, are nimble-witted. Is it peanuts this fellow seeks or an apple? It is certain that he scents something, and by the looks of his open mouth, is about to receive it.

Theaters

"Men in White"

Another noble experiment in setting the better drama before Boston playgoers was inaugurated at the Majestic Theater last night. The Group Theater of New York, having obtained the signatures of 1000 sponsors for a local season of six weeks, submitted Sidney Kingsley's "Men in White" as its exordium. This is the play which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize last year, to the embarrassment of the play committee, which had had other ideas.

"Men in White" nevertheless is an interesting and well made play. Its action passes within a New York hospital, and its theme is the conflict in the heart of a promising young surgeon between the ideals of professional service and the claims of love and easy living. The ideals win out in the end, as a result of a series of events with which the shaping hand of the dramatist has more to do than the logic of character. The second act curtain falls on a scene in the operating room which strains somewhat the sense of probability.

The production, under the direction of Lee Strasberg, is in keeping with the high standards of this group of players. That is to say, it is clearly conceived and consistently carried out. In some particulars a little less determined consistency would have resulted in greater dramatic effectiveness. The production is based on that theory of realism which holds that people on the stage should behave just as people in real life would behave in similar circumstances. Hence it becomes necessary to say once more that the stage is not life but the stage, and that what happens in real life cannot be reproduced literally in the theater with any hope of creating the illusion of life.

No doubt people are in the habit in real life of talking all at once; but when they do so on the stage the audience cannot hear what they are all saying. No doubt people have emotions, and express them sometimes in loud and almost incoherent speech; but by a literal copy of such behavior on the stage you do not give your listeners the illusion of actuality, you merely confuse and distress them. This is so elementary that one would feel like apologizing for bringing up the subject, except that the subject is brought up by the direction.

With the reservations implied in this criticism of the production, good work was done by the principals, Messrs. Kirkland and Bromberg and Miss Barker; and by a large cast of lesser characters. The audience, which was large, remained at the end to recall the players several times.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages are "Ah Wilderness," in its third week at the Plymouth, and "America Sings," in its final week at the Shubert.

Miss Ruth Draper opens an engagement at the Wilbur Monday evening in her original character sketches.

On the same evening, "Say When," a new musical piece, will open a two-weeks engagement at the Shubert.

"Success Story" will be the second offering of the Group Theater at the Majestic, beginning Oct. 29.

Two new musicals are scheduled for Nov. 5: "Anything Goes," at the Colonial, and "Revenge with Music," at the Shubert.

Eight New Ski Trails Ready For New Hampshire Snows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 16—Eight new ski trails have been built in New Hampshire by CCC labor and will be ready for jumpers and other ski artists this winter.

The new Tuckerman Ravine trail at Jackson is 2½ miles long and the "S" turns have a width of from 50 to 60 feet with the runs measuring 30 to 60 feet in width. This trail was laid out by Mr. Charles N. Proctor, ski expert. Two of the other trails are near Jackson—one on Black Mountain and the other on Doublehead Mountain. The new Alexandria trail has been completed on the slopes of Mount Cardigan, a new one at Stinson Mountain, and two at Goffstown, a few miles from Manchester.

Music

Raymond Havens

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Mr. Raymond Havens, pianist of sensitive perception, played a program which included the Vivaldi Concerto Grosso, Op. 3, No. 11, the Beethoven Sonata in E-flat major, Op. 27, No. 1, a Pavane by Enesco (first time in Boston), Liapounoff's "Ronde des Fantoms," Romance in A major by Sibelius (first time in Boston), Six Etudes by Chopin, Weber's Moto Perpetuo and the Liszt Polonaise in E major.

As a very young man, Mr. Havens showed considerable promise. He was heard in Boston in recital and revealed a nice musicality. For a number of years he has not been heard in public, therefore it was with interest that his friends and others gathered in large numbers for his reappearance. Nor were they disappointed; the erstwhile youth has matured into a man who plays the piano with due respect to its very definite limitations. His touch is delightful and his dynamic range is of sufficient color to create pleasant tonal portraits. One might wish for slightly more polish in the completion of a phrase and a trifle less sentimentality in the performance of the Beethoven, yet in the second group, which comprised pieces of the salon type, Mr. Havens came quite to his own and gave a wholly charming performance, especially in the Six Chopin Etudes. That his playing gave pleasure to his audience was evidenced by the spontaneous applause which followed the completion of a number and by the insistent demand for encores at the conclusion of the program.

G. M. S.

Building Repairs Drive Aids New Orleans Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A marked increase in employment among house painters and carpenters is reported by union officials here as a result of the federal sponsored building modernization campaign and activity of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Mr. John M. Taylor, chairman of the New Orleans campaign, estimated "that close to 10,000 homes and business places have been put in first-class condition during the past few months or are being repaired at present."

Kidnaping Notes Are Hauptmann's, Expert Declares

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mr. David T. Wilentz, attorney general of New Jersey, told Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer that the Lindberg ransom notes, which he claimed the State had proved were written by Bruno Richard Hauptman, "are an admission and a confession of the part of Hauptmann that he was in the baby's room the night of the kidnaping."

The attorney general's statement came after Mr. Albert D. Osborn, handwriting expert, testified with "reasonable certainty" that specimens of Hauptman's handwriting were identical with that of the kidnap notes.

Mr. Osborn said he based his identification mainly on the peculiar formation of the small letter 'X' which appeared several times in the letters and which he described as a "most peculiar letter which I have never seen before made by anybody."

Mr. Wilentz dramatically read excerpts from the ransom notes, including one which asked "why did you ignore our letter we left in your room." Another quotation was "now we shall send you the sleeping suit from the baby," and a third asked "Did you send the little package to Mr. Lindbergh? It contains the sleeping suit from the baby."

The last note, the Attorney-General contended, was an "admission" from Hauptmann that he had taken the sleeping suit from the baby.

In testifying that Hauptmann allegedly had written the ransom notes, Mr. Osborn said he had made a comparison of the handwriting in these with exhibits "B" and "E," which were admitted specimens of Hauptmann's handwriting. The first note contained the original demand for ransom.

In referring to the note marked "H," with the quotation "why did you ignore our letter which we left in the room?" Mr. Wilentz remarked: The writer of this note—this defendant—as we allege, left the note behind."

"These notes, written by Hauptmann, as we have proved," Mr. Wilentz said, "are an admission and confession on the part of Hauptmann that he was in the baby's room the night of the kidnaping."

Under cross examination by Mr. James Fawcett, defense attorney, Mr. Osborn said that the writing of more than 100 writers "suspected" of writing the Lindbergh ransom notes were submitted to him and his son during the last two years.

"We made oral reports on these writings," Mr. Osborn said, "and we dismissed all of them."

Mr. Osborn said that the writing, summed up, was highly individual. This individuality was expressed, he said, by forms and styles of letters, by arrangements, by abbreviations, proportion and connections and also by certain repetition of errors. His final opinion, Mr. Osborn said, was based on these qualities and characteristics.

Letters of Insull Traced From Printer To U. S. Post Office

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Three witnesses described to the Insull mail fraud jury today precisely how two letters got into the mail.

This relatively simple matter was scrutinized with such detail because mailing them — they contained annual reports of Samuel Insull's Corporation Securities Company of Chicago, a $100,000,000 bubble—constituted two of the 25 crimes charged against Insull and 16 codefendants.

Washington Flexner, proprietor of the Lincoln Printing Company, testified that his company printed the reports, running off 35,000 of the corporation's 1930 report and 35,000 more in 1931.

Charles A. Mackey, Flexner's superintendent, traced the letters to Charles G. Black, proprietor of a mailing concern, who testified that they were trucked to the post office. They were sent out in envelopes supplied and addressed, he said, by the corporation itself.

Rumors that Samuel Insull, Sr., would use as part of his defense the confident statements which the Hoover administration made in 1930 about business conditions grew during the slow session to a report that the former President himself would me subpoenaed.

Age of Dog Family Fossils Called 20,000,000 Years

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Unearthing of hitherto undiscovered specimens of the dog family—fossils that have lain in the Black Hills of South Dakota for 20,000,000 years—was revealed last night by Prof. Frederick B Loomis of Amherst College geology department, in an informal address before the college science club.

Professor Loomis and two Amherst students spent the past summer searching in the Black Hills for remains of prehistoric animals, and last night's address was Professor Loomis's first public report on the expedition. Of all the animals, the dog family has changed the least throughout the ages, Professor Loomis said.

Roumanian Press Sees Threat To Little Entente

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 16 (AP)—Fears were expressed by Roumanian newspapers today over the possibility of maintaining the firmness of the Little Entente. They said the present European situation was not less dangerous than the period of July, 1914.

The Dimineata said a critical period is ahead not only for Yugoslavia, but for Roumania and Czechoslovakia as well. It is imperative, the newspaper continued, that these Little Entente states change their tactics at an approaching meeting in Belgrade in the light of the highly critical situation in Europe.

Extreme concern was expressed by the press over the future of the internal situation in Yugoslavia. Newspapers here regard the Ustachi movement (a Croat political organization working for the separation of Croatia from Yugoslavia) as a growing menace.

Roumania's press also regards the possibility of internal reconciliation among the various nationalities comprising Yugoslavia's heterogeneous state as extremely unlikely.

Now that Alexander is gone, they say, there is no one to hold them together. Therefore it is feared a new wave of terrorism by the Ustachi will soon begin and even a strict military dictatorship can do little against it.

The papers said the Marseilles assassination was undeniably prepared long ago and was not the work of a single man.

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ROUND $20.35 TRIP
Children Half Fare
Leave Boston Fri. & Sat., Oct. 26 & 27
Tickets good only in coaches on regular trains leaving Boston (So. Sta.).
Returning, leave Chicago, not later than Wed., Oct. 31.
Five days at the Fair. Plan now to go—Last opportunity.
Passenger Traffic Dept., Room 357, So. Sta., Boston
TEL. HUB. 7200
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

Unusual LUXURY VALUES
2 room suites designed in the days of luxurious space and charm—15 x 21 ft. living rooms, 12 x 17 ft. bedrooms, high ceilings—now completely and beautifully MODERNIZED with superb NEW kitchenettes. Fine hotel service. Exceptional values at $115 to $175 for those who prefer Quality and Convenience—FIFTH AVE. BUS, Seventh Ave. subway, Broadway trolley at door; two blocks from a Christian Science Church.
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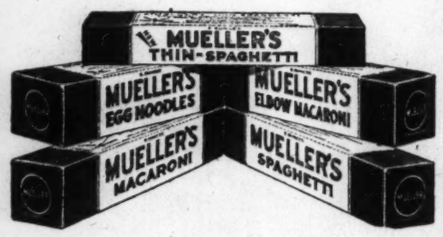
Thrifty Housewives Save by Serving


YOU'LL find that Mueller's will make your meats go further...and that left-overs are always more appetizing when served with Mueller's...both very good reasons why these pure, wholesome macaroni products are more than ever appreciated by thrifty women. Everyone enjoys Mueller's...their tender goodness...their flavor and freshness. Serve Mueller's more often...it's a sensible habit.
C. F. MUELLER COMPANY • JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY
MACARONI WITH LEFT-OVER MEAT
1 Package Mueller's Macaroni
1½ Cups left-over meat
2 Cups gravy
½ Onion, chopped
1 Tablespoon melted butter
½ Teaspoon salt
⅛ Teaspoon pepper
1 Cup grated cheese
½ Cup buttered bread crumbs
Boil the macaroni for 9 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Mix together the meat, chopped, the gravy, onion, butter, salt, pepper and cheese. Combine well with the macaroni and pour into a well-greased baking dish. Cover with the crumbs and bake for 20 minutes. Spaghetti may be substituted for the macaroni.

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CHALFONTE HADDON HALL
This is a good time for a little sun and sand at these friendly hotels by the sea. Plenty to do—golf, horseback riding, squash, game rooms, dances, and varied entertainment. Christian Science church in our block.
Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.
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MAN-KIND
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG & CAT FOOD
Try it! Open a can
Smell the sweet fresh wholesome REAL meat that is U. S. Inspected and Passed—as good as the food on your table. Your dog deserves the best. Ask for MAN-KIND by name!
SO GOOD, YOU CAN EAT IT YOURSELF!

Weaving Saves Buying
MOTH HOLES BURNS TEARS
WOVEN PERFECTLY IN CLOTHING
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Price 50¢ up
for Original Weaving See SULLIVAN'S
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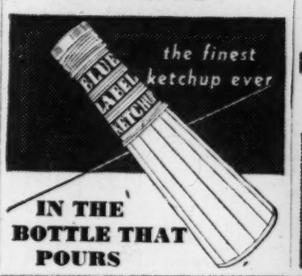
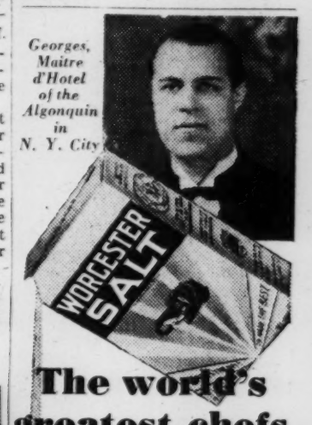
We want you to like our cakes as well as your own . . . and so we bake as you do—the home-made way with home ingredients—eggs, butter and milk. It works!
DRAKE'S CAKES
Raisin Pound • Plain Pound • Marble Pound • Silver Pound

BLUE LABEL • KETCHUP •


IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS



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The world's greatest chefs use
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Nothing but the pure juice of Selected Tomatoes

FI-NA-ST TOMATO JUICE
The pure juice from this year's crop . . . each can bears the American Medical Association Seal of Approval.
2 25 OZ TINS 25c
IT'S BEEN A POPULAR SALE . . . SO WE'RE CONTINUING IT THIS WEEK
POTATOES
15 Lbs 15c Fancy Maine Stock 100 Lb Bag 99c
SUGAR Fine Granulated Price for Boston and Vicinity 10 Lbs Bulk 51c
LARD Pure Refined 2 1 Lb Ctns 25c
Mild Cheese Whole Milk Variety Lb 19c
Corned Beef 2 No 1 Tins 29c
Gorton's Cod Fish Cakes 2 10 oz Tins 25c
Crystaline Salt 2 2 Lb Pkgs 13c
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 2 17 oz Tins 27c
Syrup Vermont Maid A Blend of Cane Sugar and Vermont Syrup 12 oz Jar 19c
Jell-O Pure Assorted Flavors 3 Pkgs 17c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
Stock Up Now and Save
Soap Sale
IVORY For Safe Washing 5 Med Bars 24c
P&G White Naphtha 3 Bars 10c
CHIPSO Flakes or Granules 2 Lg Pkgs 31c
H-O Oats Hecker's 2 Pkgs 21c
Cake Flour Swans-down 44 oz Pkg 27c
Hershey's Baking Chocolate 2 ½ Lb Bars 25c
Baker's Shredded Coconut 4 oz Pkg 9c
Bensdorp's Cocoa ½ Lb Tin 25c
Bread Cracked Wheat Big 20 oz Loaf 9c
UNEEDA BAKER'S
Champion Flakes 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Premium Flakes 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Uneeda Grahams 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Oriole Fruits Iced Lb Bulk 19c
BAKERY SPECIALS
Finast Cookies
Hermits, Chocolate, Old Fashion Sugar Macaroon Snaps 2 Lbs 27c
French Tea Cake Ea 12½c
Native Squash Blue Hubbard or Red Turban Lb 2c
Apples Fancy Cooking Mcintosh 4 Lbs 19c
Bananas Ripe 4 Lbs 23c
Grapes Fancy Tokay 2 Lbs 15c
Lettuce California Iceberg 2 Heads 13c

Drive Begun for Central Bank

English Towns Own Many Homes

Stretch-Out Inquiry Pressed

Currency Inflationists and 'Antis' Among Callers at White House—Ickes Retorts to the Charges of Republican Roosevelt

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—From Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to central banking, from new assurance for business to new plans for investigating alleged labor abuses, the Washington Day ran its usual wide gamut.

⁂

Central Bank: The question of a central bank for the United States looms over the horizon as one of the gravest and farthest-reaching problems the next Congress will face. Already, proponents of a central bank—and they include a number of western senators and other leaders who were out in front during the currency-inflation campaigns—are hard at work. Leaders of private banking are alert, and working on the other side.

Both sides had President Roosevelt's ear today. At 11 o'clock he saw former Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, one of the fathers of the Federal Reserve Act, who is now sponsoring the central bank proposal.

The former Senator is still interested in currency expansion, as well as the central bank plan, and proposed to the President that the Government purchase federal bonds through the Federal Reserve Banks as a means of expanding currency.

A few minutes later, after Senator Owen had left, the White House secretaries ushered in Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Mr. Jackson Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York. These gentlemen, whose very presence at the White House is news, have many interests apart from the central bank proposals. They are concerned with the pending appointment of a chairman for the Federal Reserve Board, and they are deeply interested in the whole trend of White House monetary policy.

But since the central bank proposal would turn the Federal Reserve System into a governmental unit, and dominate private banks like the First National, they doubtless furnished the President with ample and pungent information. Over the week-end, too, the Chief Executive entertained Mr. Harrison and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., on the Sequoia in the lower Potomac. The whole monetary problem seems to have been reviewed at that time.

Indication that the Administration leans toward the present federal system of supervision of banking, rather than a government bank, is found by Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that the Treasury has sold the Federal Reserve Board a plot of land near the Potomac River and Constitution Avenue. This will be used as site for the board's great new headquarters in Washington. The cost of the land was $650,000 and building expenses will be paid by assessments on the Federal Reserve banks.

⁂

English vs. American: Housing programs that would seem "radical" or "socialistic" in America are the customary and accepted thing in England, implied Miss A. J. Samuel, manager of the housing department, Bebington, a suburb of Liverpool, interviewed here in the capital in conjunction with a study of American slum clearance and low-cost housing for the National Housing Association.

Miss Samuel is in charge of rent collection and tenant contacts in 1150 municipally-owned houses, and feels federal housing developments may bring a new profession for American women like that embraced in the Society of Women Housing Estate Managers in England.

Without criticizing American conditions, Miss Samuel states merely as a fact that such slums as she has recently seen in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere would not be allowed to continue in England and would be immediately razed—and at the owner's expense!

The English have a short and direct way of meeting the slum problem, it appears. There is government subsidy for low-cost housing, and municipalities now own hundreds of thousands of homes rented to workers. The "own your own home" campaign is considered economically unsound, for lowest paid workers.

English public authorities have built or subsidized 800,000 houses since the war; annual grants by central and local authorities equal $5,000,000,000 since 1919. Asked by a reporter if she thought America could "afford" such expenditures, Miss Samuel blinked uncomprehendingly.

England has done it, she explained; England does not consider it extravagant to supply homes as an alternative to crime-breeding, demoralizing slums. Slums are never demolished, she said, unless low-cost housing is provided to take their place. Why tear down slums, she asked, if slum-dwellers merely have to move into other slums? Houses cost about $1750, and rent for $2.50 to $3 a week, including local rates.

⁂

Reciprocity: The difficulties of opening up foreign trade were emphasized again today when the Committee on Reciprocity Treaties held hearings on the projected trade treaty with Colombia. Business interests representing exporters of wheat flour, canned goods, starches and glucose, crackers, butter, rolled oats and rice, appeared and asked for aid in getting their products into Colombia.

Nobody appeared to offer to buy anything Colombia may wish to send into the United States. Though the reciprocity seekers were all on one side, it is the committee's task, as an aftermath to the treaty itself, to effect a balance.

⁂

Want to Fly? If you think you'll never be able to pilot an airplane take heart! Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, at an aviation hearing, says the chief problem is to get the plane—the rest will come easy.

"If we have the planes, there will be no trouble in getting people to run them," the flier predicted.

He went on to tell how as a boy he was riding in a farmer's wagon out in Minnesota when automobiles were scarce. The farmer after managing with difficulty to get his team by one of the new contraptions, remarked: "If they'll ever build those things so you can drive them with reins, they'll be quite a few of them."

Anyone who has had any kind of mechanical experience—driving an automobile or even riding a bicycle—will have an easier time learning to pilot a plane, Colonel Lindbergh says.

⁂

The Stretch-Out: The issues behind the recent textile strike again became significant here as President Roosevelt took up with prominent officials methods of discharging the promise made to labor at the time of the strike settlement to investigate thoroughly the stretch-out system.

Present at the conference were Mr. Donald R. Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council; Mr. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Mr. Clay Williams, new NRA chairman, and Mr. Charles Wyzanski, member of the board.

An agreement to determine the facts about the stretch-out was a fundamental part of the Winant Board compromise which brought the strike to an end. The White House is now considering the methods for fulfilling this agreement. What must be done is to determine the exact extent to which the textile industry has evaded the intent of the NRA by increasing the machine load on workers.

Labor contends that in some textile areas, particularly in the South, this practice has been extensively used. The industry, on the other hand, tends to deny its existence, at least on any significant scale.

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When Bull Moose Meet: Tart Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, met and hurled back the charges that he had "sold out" which were directed at him a few days ago by Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Secretary recalled his ineffectual efforts to obtain young Colonel Roosevelt's assistance in his "Stop Harding" efforts at the Republican convention in 1920, and pointed out that Colonel Roosevelt later accepted office as Assistant Secretary.

He also referred to President Harding's additional payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia as Panama reparations when President Theodore Roosevelt had declared the original payment was sufficient, and to the Teapot Dome situation. If Colonel Roosevelt—in 1912 a very young man—may be referred to as a Bull Mooser, then it is clear that he and the energetic Secretary Ickes, who was an outstanding lieutenant of the elder Roosevelt, locked horns today.

Grain Flood Turns To Port of Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers foresee the possibilty of making a better living.

Farmers have charged the distributor of dairy products with taking most of the profits out of the business. A countercharge has been that farmers, by cutting their operating costs, could make more money.

Ordinarily, the farmer gets his grain by rail from the Middle West. But water transportation from Oregon, California and Washington, declared one grain expert, is cheaper than rail shipments from the Middle West.

In the long run, it is expected that the benefits to New England generally will more than offset the trunk line rail losses in freight. New England railroads will actually benefit, it is said, by a heavy increase in short-haul traffic from port to farmer.

Out of this experiment emerges another. Corn is coming in to Boston from Chicago by water, through Buffalo and New York. For the first time in Boston's history, a corn-laden boat from Chicago entered Boston harbor last week. This is declared to be a definite trend toward a new era in grain transportation from the Middle West, when crops again flourish in that region.

Impetus to Building

Challenging railroad proposal further to increase freight rates was the warning given today by Mr. Edward Bacon, Boston grain merchant, that a differential of as little as one-eighth of a cent per bushel in favor of water transportation would turn the grain movement in that direction.

Grain shipments now spur Boston merchants into new building to make the port of Boston one of the greatest grain receivers on the Atlantic coast. All Atlantic ports have experienced an impetus in shipping due to the grain surplus on the Pacific coast. But New England stands alone in the country as the greatest grain consumer for its size.

A significant point is that Boston has been completely converted from an exporting grain port into a receiving port. One year ago, 3,000,000 bushels of grain went out of Boston and none came in. This year, none has gone out while about 1,000,000 bushels came in. Aside from this, New England has imported Polish rye and barley for the first time on record.

Kansas Tax Rates Studied

A survey of several widely scattered Kansas counties showed about half would assess higher, and the remainder lower, taxes against residents this year.

Mrs. Roosevelt Breaks Away From White House Tradition

President's Wife Announces She Will Enter Political Campaign for Mrs. O'Day, Candidate for Congress in New York State

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The White House policy of non-interference in local political campaigns was shattered today when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that she will solicit funds and make speeches in behalf of her friend and business associate, Mrs. Caroline O'Day who is running on the Democratic ticket for representative-at-large from New York State.

"I know it is rather unusual for anyone connected in the White House to take any active part in congressional campaigns," the President's wife said, as she explained that she was really resuming for a short time her old job as finance chairman of the Women's Division of the New York Democratic State Committee.

A plea for funds, signed, "Eleanor Roosevelt" has already gone out in behalf of Mrs. O'Day and toward the end of the month the President's wife will make five campaign speeches. Returning from the Girl Scout convention in Boston on Oct. 24, the President's wife is scheduled to speak at Buffalo and Rochester on Oct. 25, and Syracuse and Albany on Oct. 26 and at a dinner in New York City the night of Nov. 1. The up-state speeches will be under the auspices of local League of Women Voters and other women's organizations, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Mrs. O'Day received high praise from the President's wife today. She was described as a southern-born woman with a private-school education, who had entered social work through Henry Street Settlement, served 13 years on the state welfare board without pay and had finally entered politics because she saw that it was necessary to turn to government to accomplish the social changes she believed desirable. She has been active in the Women's Trade Union League, and in several peace organizations, believing that women must organize to accomplish results.

It was in association with Mrs O'Day that Mrs. Roosevelt organized the "Women's Division of the State Democratic Committee between 1921 and 1928. The candidate is a vice-president of Mrs. Roosevelt's Valkill Furniture Corporation.

The President's wife today attacked the old saying that women cannot work peacefully together for long when she pointed out that in the 13 years she has worked with Mrs. O'Day, Miss Marion Dickerman and Miss Nancy Cook she does not remember a single misunderstanding. She said she thought Mrs. O'Day knew the secret of real success because she cared more to see a thing done than she cared who did it.

Special emphasis was laid by Mrs. Roosevelt on her statement that none of the campaigning would be done from the White House and that the White Hoouse secretaries "will not raise a finger."

Another one of Mrs. Roosevelt's friends, Mrs. John T. Greenway, was elected representative-at-large from Arizona last year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sundays, Oct. 28; Nov. 11 and 25; 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m. WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY STATE — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

MUSKEGON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m. WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m. WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WGGM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m. WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m. KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

TULSA—First and third Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc-214m.

South Dakota

HURON — Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI — Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 3:45-4:00 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m

SAN ANTONIO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 550kc-545m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 7:02-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m. WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Frank Declares For More Goods At Lower Prices

The way to social security in the present era of transition from an age of scarcity into an era of economic plenty, is not to restrict production and raise prices, says Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, in his new book, "America's Hour of Decision." More goods at lower prices, not fewer goods at higher prices, should be the goal of this age of research and power production, he believes.

"To me, it is incredible," writes Dr. Frank, "that, in a world of tragically unfilled human need, we should now set out upon the quixotic attempt to increase welfare by destroying wealth or declining to create it. To restrict production and to raise prices as a general policy is, to me, not liberalism but reaction, not statesmanship but surrender, not creative advance but cowardly retreat." In this direction, he concludes, lies "the subsidizing of inefficiency."

The danger of a blind reaction against everything experimental is foreseen by Dr. Frank, if present policies are carried too far. Such a reaction, he feels, might be just as detrimental as a pronounced swing to the radical Left. It might place the leadership of the nation in the hands of men who refuse to adapt their policies to the new economy of plenty.

Surveying new experiments in government in other parts of the world, the noted educator recognizes a tendency, everywhere apparent, to shift the balance of power between politics and economics. Statesmen are grasping the reins of power hitherto held by business men, industrialists and financiers.

"We are confronted by an unprecedented situation calling for an unprecedented willingness to consider unprecedented policies," says Dr. Frank. "Neither an irrational radicalism nor an irrational reaction is tolerable under these circumstances."

Nations only become Fascist or Communist, he points out, when a closely knit and rigidly disciplined group is ready to grasp military and economic power after carefully preparing the way for such a revolution. "There is nothing in the American picture to indicate we have reached such a point," he says.

With the American philosophy of private enterprise and political liberty "corrected in the light of experience and adjusted wisely to the new requirements of an age of plenty," Dr. Frank believes improved forms of capitalism and democracy will survive the present crisis.

Soviet Moves To Loosen Up Bureaucracy

(Continued from Page 1)

anything more than an effort to combat bureaucratic unwieldiness.

The ruling party is not relaxing in any way its firm hold upon Soviet economy. All leading executives are Communists, directly responsible to the party. "The "party cell" in every factory and office guards jealously the supremacy of party control. And during the past two years the party chiefs have experimented successfully with a new device for perfecting their control both in socialized industry and in socialized agriculture. They have created "politotdels" or political departments, which are small groups of carefully selected Communists sent from the "center" to the railways, machine-tractor stations, state and collective farms and backward factories. These men thoroughly understand the "party line" and make sure that the Kremlin's decisions are properly carried out.

All Powerful

At the last party congress in January the party further strengthened its centralized control by reorganizing a party control commission to replace the former Central Control Commission, and setting up a Soviet Control Commission in place of the old Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. These two commissions are all-powerful. They control and direct the trade unions, the Young Communist League and the 10,000 official newspapers, all of which are used to explain the Kremlin's decisions and see that they are carried out.

The writer has visited a number of Soviet factories at intervals during recent months, and believes that the determined drive against bureaucratic stiffness is having a decidedly beneficial effect. He was especially impressed by the work of the "politotdels" both in industry and agriculture. These groups are introducing a new spirit of helpfulness and ordinary human decency into the relations between Communist rulers and the Russian industrial and agricultural workers which has been too much lacking before.

The present thorough reorganization has not come too soon. Last year industrial production was so bad in many branches that the Communists decided not to publish production figures, a strange phenomenon in a "planned economy." It became apparent that the bureaucratic incubus was crushing the life out of important phases of industry. The reorganization undoubtedly has given industry a new impetus.

The ordinary life of the Soviet citizen is still so hemmed about by bureaucratic red tape that the routine of existence seems wearisome indeed to the foreign observer. The question has not yet been answered whether this socialized state can make life comfortable for its citizens, as compared with life in advanced western countries. But no observer will deny that Russia's rulers are making a determined effort to prevent the bureaucratic apparatus from stiffening, an effort in which they have displayed great ingenuity.

Manila Badly Damaged By Tropical Typhoon

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 16 (AP)—At least five persons were killed and thousands were left homeless by a tropical typhoon which struck Manila in the early morning hours today.

Gov.-Gen. Frank Murray, after a survey of the havoc-stricken city said: "Everything has been done that can be done to prevent suffering. Estimates of damage in Manilla alone varied from $250,000 to $2,500,000. The gale roared across Luzon Island, ripping thatched huts of the natives to bits, flooding roads and blowing down power and communication lines.

Hungarian Miners Win Higher Wage With Entombment

Hundreds Who Threatened to Commit Suicide Come to Surface

PECS, Hungary, Oct. 16 (AP)—Hundreds of coal miners came back from the depths of the earth and despair today to sunshine and a future of more pay and more work.

They were the major part of 1200 men who went down the shafts nearly five days ago resolved to starve themselves in a mass suicide if their demands for an improved livelihood were not met.

Some of them had to be carried to the top on stretchers. Others were in such a condition that they could not be brought up.

Government troops with machine guns in readiness kept order at the mouth of the mine as overjoyed wives greeted the men.

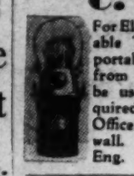
Under the terms of an agreement reached with the Government and mine owners the men will receive autumn and winter pay raises, no reprisals will be taken against them and the number of their working days will be increased.

They had been working only two days or less a week for a salary of about $2.

Pope Performs Marriage Of Nephew and Heiress

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Pope Pius married his nephew, Count Franco Ratti, to the heiress Angela Marie Crespi, in a brilliant ceremony today in the Consistory Hall, attended by many dignitaries of the ecclesiastical and aristocratic world.

This was the first marriage ceremony the Pope has performed in eight years, and was one of the most colorful here in the present century.

C. RASK

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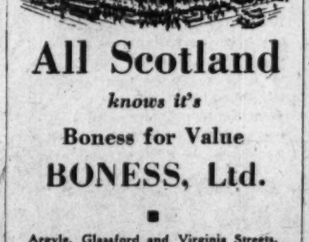
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Of a Japanese Lady

I KNOW of no greater pleasure than to visit my friend, the Collector, who has always some new, rare or curious object to show me—to which he invariably appends an amusing or an interesting tale. Being eclectic in his tastes, he has in the course of a long life succeeded in collecting objects of all periods and all climes, guided in his choice by the intrinsic beauty and the human interest inherent in the object itself. As a result, his home is a museum to which he admits a few privileged friends.

The last time I called on him, he produced from the deep recess of an old oak chest a portfolio of Japanese colored prints. As he opened it, he said:

"I am particularly fond of these prints, some of which are by no less an artist than Hokusai, if you please! They appeal to me not so much because of their artistic value, but for the delightfully intimate glimpses they give one of the daily life and occupations of the Japanese people. And I delight in weaving little tales about them—some of which are true stories which these pictures seem to illustrate most aptly."

So speaking, the Collector drew out of the portfolio a print representing a young woman in ceremonial robes, holding a writing brush in her hand.

"This," said the Collector, as he handed the print to me, "is one of my favorite pictures. I like to imagine that it is a portrait of Sei-Shonagon. Only this print is comparatively modern, whereas Sei-Shonagon lived ten centuries ago."

It was easy to guess from his manner that he had a story to tell and, as I am a willing listener, I replied:

"Sei-Shonagon! What a curious name! Do tell me about her."

* * *

WELL-PLEASED, THE COLLECTOR smiled as he answered:

"Sei-Shonagon must have been a delightful woman, though perhaps a trifle capricious, willful and difficult at times! I shall always regret not having known her, for she is one of my favorite authors and, indeed, one of the great classical writers of Japan. Thanks to her, we possess some unique pictures of life at the Court of Old Japan.

"Sei-Shonagon," continued the Collector reminiscently, "lived during the period of Heian, when the imperial Court of Japan enjoyed an era of refinement and culture unparalleled in its later history. During this epoch, the status of Japanese women was different from what it became later. Indeed, at that time Japan was called "The Queen Country,"—because of the ascendency enjoyed by its women. These were given a refined education, and many of Japan's masterpieces were written at that period by women.

"Sei-Shonagon, who was born about 968, belonged to a family of intellectuals. Her father was, it is said, the poet Kiyo-waro-No-Motosuke, a descendant of Prince Tomeri, one of the authors of the 'Nihongi,' the celebrated history and mythology of Old Japan. Sei-Shonagon's great-grandfather was one of the co-authors of the 'Kokinshiu,' or Poems Ancient and Modern, compiled by order of the Emperor.

"Sei-Shonagon passed her childhood in a cultured and refined atmosphere. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that the art of writing should early have appealed to her. When she was about twenty-two years old, her family succeeded in having her accepted as Lady-in-Waiting to the gentle Empress Sadako. And the incidents and intrigues of a sophisticated Court furnished her with innumerable subjects of observation. On being transplanted from her home to the Court, where the most rigid and complicated etiquette ruled the minutest details of daily life, the young girl felt lonely and shy. For a while she performed her duties unobtrusively and in silence, though we may be certain that nothing escaped her sharp ears and eyes. Gradually, however, her shyness wore off; and, feeling sure of the affectionate support of the Empress Sadako, Sei-Shonagon gave free rein to the witty sallies and repartees which became at once the delight and dread of the courtiers.

* * *

"IT IS AN UNDENIABLE fact," continued the Collector, regretfully, "that Sei-Shonagon occasionally allowed her wit to run away with her. Encouraged by her success, and by the favor the Empress showed her, Sei-Shonagon directed her mocking shafts indiscriminately against all who provoked her ire or ridicule. She rarely resisted the pleasure of making a *bon mot*, even if it were a cruel one. As a result, she was cordially detested and slandered. And yet, beneath this frivolous and caustic exterior, Sei-Shonagon hid a grateful, loyal and even tender heart. She loved animals. The beauties of nature stirred her deeply. The sight of children awakened in her a strange wistfulness. And when the Empress Sadako was repudiated, for political reasons, by her imperial spouse—Sei-Shonagon, who had never married—remained faithful to the woman who had befriended her. She voluntarily renounced Court life and its amusements and privileges, to follow the Empress into exile. In the 'Koajidan,' or Records of Ancient Stories, it is recorded that, 'after having left Court life, Sei-Shonagon lived in great poverty. One day some nobles passed in a carriage before the small hut where she lived—and one of them remarked to his companions: "See the end of our great hostess!"'"

The Collector paused a moment. Then he added with a smile:

"At that epoch, author's royalties were unknown! Otherwise, Sei-Shonagon could no doubt have lived in ease on the product of her celebrated book, the 'Makura-no-Soshi,' or Pillow Notes, which is one of the classics of Japan."

"What a queer title!" I interrupted, amused.

"Sei-Shonagon herself explains in the epilogue of her work how she came to choose it. 'One day,' she writes, 'the brother of the Empress Sadako offered her a bundle of white paper. The Empress said: "What can one do with this?" I answered that I would like to make a pillow of it. Whereupon the Empress said: "Well, take it!" So I tried to use this immense supply of paper by jotting down matters of all kinds that came into my mind. I have noted what I have found amusing and admirable in the conduct of men—I have even spoken of poetry, trees, herbs, birds and insects.'

"Thus in her whimsical Pillow Notes, Sei-Shonagon follows her fancy and notes in a charming, rambling way anything that appeals to her humor or imagination. Many of her notes prove that her sensibility was as keen as her wit. Some surprise one as coming from the pen of a celebrated and sophisticated Court Lady. Under the heading: 'Things that make the heart beat faster,' one finds this short annotation: 'Sparrows feeding their fledglings!' Among 'Things that produce a deep impression,' this perfect little word picture has fixed through the passing centuries a scene of Old Japan: 'Autumn fields where very old priests are reciting a prayer!'—whilst amongst 'Charming Things, Sei-Shonagon places the vision of 'A very young child brought up at Court, walking gravely in his ceremonial robes.'"

The Collector paused, and carefully replaced the print in the portfolio. And, in the evening silence, the whimsical presence of this Japanese *enfant terrible* of a thousand years ago seemed to flit through the gathering dusk.

M. L.

The Oliver Wendell Holmes Pine

THE glory of the Berkshires is in its mountains and its trees. Standing on any one of the many peaks in autumn you are impressed with the vast wealth of color stretching for miles about you, and realize that every variety of tree peculiar to the Great Northern Forest is growing there before your eyes. You recall passing elm after elm, huge and towering, in Great Barrington, Stockbridge and Lenox, and, passing along the winding roads, among the valleys and around the lakes, you discover new and unfamiliar shapes and colors where distant species have been brought in to add to the already beautiful picture. Why ask for historic trees in this land where people play and rest and work? Is it not enough that they are beautiful, and that they are unlimited in quantity?

And yet, as you walk along the old road to Lenox, you will mark in a wide sweep of lawn the lone and superb pine so much loved by Dr. Holmes. "Canoe Meadow" was a carrying place of the Indians, and held everything that he most delighted in. His house stood on the soil owned by his great-grandfather, Jacob Wendell, Colonel of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Here were half a hundred acres of forest trees, some of them probably five hundred years old; above their foliage the Berkshire Hills reared their silent heads, and the Housatonic River made its course in a thousand fantastic curves through the meadows.

Here at last is an historic pine, one of the favorite trees of a noted personage, and an excellent representative of our great New England conifer.—FROM "The Historic Trees of Massachusetts," by JAMES RAYMOND SIMMONS. (Boston: Marshall Jones Company.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA PIAZZA TORQUATO TASSO, FLORENCE: *A Painting by Ascanio Tealdi Exhibited at the Exhibition of International Art, Venice*

ASCANIO TEALDI, the Italian painter, after finishing his classical studies and his military service, went to Paris to study art at the Académie Julian under Jean Paul Laurens. But his first instincts as a painter were awakened when, still a boy, he used to spend long hours at the *Camposanto* at Pisa, near to his birthplace, gazing at the frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli and Orcagna.

While Tealdi was living in Paris he used often to visit Brittany with the painter James Morice, and at this time one of the strongest impressions he received was his first sight of Cézanne's pictures at the Reprospective Exhibition of the Salon d'Automne in 1904. This impression, he declares, has influenced his whole life. Tealdi worked for two years with Laurens; he then started to paint by himself near Paris, and in Brittany, showing his work at the Paris Spring Salon, at the Salon d'Automne, and in a one-man show at the Galeries Molena. One of his pictures was bought by the French Government in 1910.

During the war, Tealdi fought for four years in the Artillery; afterward he returned to live in Tuscany, making Florence his home. His pictures have had a great success at many small exhibitions as well as at the great International Exhibitions at Venice, where his paintings have been bought by the Italian and German Governments.

Tealdi is a serious, somewhat silent, man, not one of those who speak glibly about art. He says: "The word art means something too immense to be dealt with in a few words, but my firm conviction is that an artist should be *un uomo probo* (an honest man). His rectitude in his work should come before all things—striving always to produce beauty. He should be inspired by the greatest painters, sculptors, musicians and poets—Dante, Bach, Masaccio, Cézanne."

The picture of Piazza Torquato Tasso, shown at the Venice Biennial Exhibition, is a painting of one of the oldest and most interesting parts of the old city of Florence. It was called formerly Piazza Gusciana. This old landmark is about to disappear; and, because of this, further interest is added to Tealdi's delightful picture.

Deer In the Forest

IN A wide clearing at the center of the forest, the bracken—still green—grows waist high, like a mute emerald sea encompassed by great cliffs of clustered trees. The sun on it fills the air with a rich, hot, aromatic fragrance and plays so dazzlingly on its shimmering fronds that all the dark, close woodland glades leading thence are delicately illuminated with the reflected silver light.

A narrow winding path, green with grass and moss and strewn with a litter of twigs, acorns and yellowing leaves, wanders in and out through the impenetrable thickets. Sharply defined and firmly beaten though it is, it yet seems to be untrodden by the foot of man. The only footprints are those of wild things—fox and badger, squirrel and deer.

Deer? Yes, at evening when the woodland is still, when the birds' last hushed vespers are sinking into silence and the oak trees holding out their great arms above a low light of summer sunset, then, mysteriously, will come the deer. They come silent and slow, stepping delicately through the pools of fern; with lifted heads etched sharply against the fading gold. Gently they will nuzzle the ground, searching round and round the tree trunks for their evening meal of wild apples, green and hard, acorns and sweet wild herbs.

One will catch fleeting glimpses of stealthily moving antlers above bracken and low bushes; branches will tremble and creak and bracken rustle dryly as, unseen, they push their way through the clearing. Then, presently, the gentle foragers will pass on to some fresh hunting ground, and there will be not a sound left.

Only, in the morning, one will be able to trace—through the bracken and the ragged grass, in and out of the tree trunks and bushes, across the velvet moss, everywhere—the telltale marks of those sharp black hooves.

Who Would Sigh for Summer?

LET him who sighs for Summer's spent embrace,
Look on weed-tangled fields now overspread
With color that would dim to commonplace
The rug that feels a Sultan's sandaled tread.

Fair Summer was bequeathed her own sweet dower
Unlike each other sister's legacy;
For her one sunset is a Danaë's shower,
While Autumn flings them on each leafy tree.

Yet not as wanton spendthrift does she throw
Her riches through the valley and on hill—
Drink deeply of her beauty; it must glow
Within the heart and span a winter's chill.

RUTH D. SMITH.

Replenishing Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL illumination of consciousness is a mental condition greatly desired by all earnest seekers of the Christ, Truth; for such enlightenment brings to the human consciousness that discernment which enables one to see "the things of the Spirit," even as sunshine reveals the beautiful landscape but dimly perceived in the darkness of night. The method for obtaining and retaining this illumination is revealed through the teachings of Christian Science as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy.

Christ Jesus possessed this spiritual quality in an unlimited degree, so that he declared himself to be "the light of the world." By parable and example he imparted to those who could receive it the understanding by which they also could see the spiritually real.

In his parable of the ten virgins, five of whom were wise, with oil in their vessels with their lamps, and five foolish, with no oil—all waiting for the coming of the bridegroom—he strikingly contrasts two types of thought, the one which seeks spiritual illumination and thereby perceives reality and the one which neglects the spiritual and allows sloth to becloud true perception. From this parable we also learn that spiritual enlightenment can be obtained, and Christian Science shows the progressive mental steps necessary to the attainment of the kingdom of heaven, the state of perfect harmony. In this illustration it is seen that the requisite was a supply of oil. The metaphysical definition of the word which Mrs. Eddy gives on page 592 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" enables one to see in this parable the lesson which the Master sought to convey. She writes: "Oil. Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." Through this spiritual interpretation it is seen that the wise virgins had filled their consciousness with thoughts such as these, and by so doing were mentally equipped to take the further step of entering into the heavenly feast with the bridegroom. Thus it was not an unkind fate or circumstance but lack of intelligent preparation of thought which brought upon the foolish virgins their sense of loss. Christian Science teaches that each individual must for himself choose right thoughts if he sincerely desires to possess "the mind of Christ."

Many times we, like the foolish virgins, find the door leading to peace and harmony seemingly closed against us, and we must "go . . and buy," in other words, fill our lamps if we would have light. And how may our supply be replenished? Christ Jesus recognized the necessity for frequent recourse to the source of his spiritual power, the divine Mind, for the Gospels relate that he went up into a mountain apart to pray, and after such spiritual refreshment quickly overcame the false beliefs which confronted him. From Paul also we have the admonition to think on things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report; and in so doing we shall be rewarded with the peace of God, or mental harmony.

Like our Master, the student of Christian Science finds it necessary often to replenish his supply of spiritual ideas. In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 276): "In Christian Science the midnight hour will always be the bridal hour, until no night is there. The wise will have their lamps aglow and light will illumine the darkness." Through the various established activities of the Christian Science movement, Mrs. Eddy has made ample provision for aiding each one to keep his lamp aglow. In addition to her own inspired writings, which show the spiritual interpretation of the Bible, she has established church services, Reading Rooms, a Board of Lectureship giving free lectures all over the world, and periodicals, including the *Christian Science Quarterly* with Lesson-Sermons providing for systematic daily study of the Bible and Science and Health. All who will may draw upon these impartial and impersonal resources, and thus be enabled to advance with greater freedom, joy, and confidence on their journey heavenward.

In this mental journey, when strength and health seem to be at low ebb, patience and courage about exhausted, life seemingly hardly worth while, and even the supply for daily needs not visible, then may we turn to the teachings of Christian Science, fill our vessels with oil, and thus replenish our depleted store of spiritual thought. One may even find himself stranded upon the road of industrialism with apparently no opportunity to carry on, yet if he will fill his consciousness with the ever active and productive ideas pouring forth from the divine Mind constantly, bountifully, and impartially, guidance to right activity resulting from such mental refreshment will assuredly result.

With such abundant provision available for obtaining continuous spiritual refreshment each one may go forward undismayed by any obstacles. We cannot expect, however, to have constant illumination and progress unless we take the steps to keep our lamps replenished. So if one would rise out of a material sense of things and gain entrance into eternal harmony, he must faithfully keep his lamp aglow, that is, his consciousness must be continually replenished with spiritual thoughts. And it is always reassuring, to know that the demand upon divine Principle for spiritual sustenance can never be too great, for its resources are infinite, inexhaustible.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Alimenter la Pensée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ILLUMINATION spirituelle de la conscience est une condition mentale à laquelle aspirent tous ceux qui cherchent sincèrement le Christ, la Vérité; car ces lumières apportent à la conscience humaine le discernement qui permet de voir les "choses de l'Esprit," de même que la clarté du soleil fait ressortir un beau paysage dont on avait seulement deviné les contours pendant la nuit. La méthode permettant d'obtenir et de retenir cette illumination nous est révélée grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy.

Jésus-Christ possédait au plus haut degré cette qualité spirituelle, de sorte qu'il pouvait dire: "Je suis la lumière du monde." Par des paraboles et des exemples, il donnait à quiconque pouvait la recevoir l'intelligence permettant de saisir ce qui est spirituellement réel.

Dans la parabole des dix vierges attendant l'arrivée de l'époux, cinq étaient sages et s'étaient munies d'huile pour leurs lampes, tandis que cinq autres étaient folles et n'avaient pas pris d'huile. Ici Jésus établit un contraste frappant entre deux types de pensée: d'une part celle qui cherche l'illumination spirituelle et perçoit ainsi la réalité; d'autre part celle qui néglige le spirituel et permet à l'indolence de voiler la perception véritable. Cette parabole nous apprend aussi que les lumières spirituelles peuvent s'obtenir; et la Science Chrétienne montre quels sont les degrés mentaux devant être franchis pour parvenir au royaume des cieux, à l'harmonie parfaite. L'allégorie indique qu'une provision d'huile était indispensable. La définition métaphysique que Mrs. Eddy donne à la page 592 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* nous permet de saisir la leçon que le Maître voulait faire comprendre. Voici ce passage: "HUILE. Consécration; charité; douceur; prière; inspiration céleste." Grâce à cette interprétation spirituelle, nous voyons que était le genre de pensées dont les vierges sages avaient rempli leur conscience, se préparant ainsi mentalement à faire un nouveau progrès et à entrer avec l'époux dans la salle du festin céleste. Ce ne fut donc pas un sort cruel ou une circonstance regrettable, mais le manque de préparation mentale judicieuse, qui causa aux vierges folles un sens de perte. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que chacun doit choisir pour lui-même des pensées justes s'il désire sincèrement posséder "la pensée de Christ."

Comme les vierges folles, nous avons plus d'une fois constaté que la porte menant à la paix et à l'harmonie semblait nous être fermée, et qu'il nous fallait aller acheter de l'huile—en d'autres termes, remplir nos lampes—si nous voulions avoir de la lumière. Comment donc pourrons-nous renouveler notre provision d'huile? Jésus-Christ sentait la nécessité d'avoir souvent recours à la source de son pouvoir spirituel, à l'Entendement divin; en effet, les Evangiles rapportent qu'il allait sur la montagne pour prier à l'écart, et qu'après ces périodes de rafraîchissement spirituel, il pouvait vaincre sans délai les fausses croyances qui se présentaient à lui. Paul à son tour nous exhorte à penser aux choses vraies, honorables, justes, pures, aimables et de bonne réputation; en agissant ainsi, nous aurons pour récompense la paix de Dieu ou l'harmonie mentale.

Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne s'aperçoit qu'à l'exemple du Maître, il doit souvent renouveler sa provision d'idées spirituelles. Dans l'ouvrage intitulé *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 276): "En Science Chrétienne, minuit sera toujours l'heure nuptiale, jusqu'à ce qu'il n'y ait 'plus de nuit.' Les sages auront leur lampe allumée, et la lumière éclairera les ténèbres." En établissant les diverses activités du mouvement de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy a préparé tout ce qu'il faut pour que chacun puisse avoir sa lampe allumée. Non seulement elle nous a donné ses écrits inspirés qui montrent l'interprétation spirituelle de la Bible; mais elle a établi les cultes, les Salles de Lecture, un Conseil des Conférences faisant dans le monde entier des conférences que tous peuvent entendre, et les périodiques au nombre desquels se trouve le *Livret Trimestriel de Christian Science;* ce dernier renferme les Leçons-Sermons permettant l'étude journalière et systématique de la Bible et de *Science et Santé*. Quiconque le désire peut profiter de ces ressources aussi impartiales qu'impersonnelles, et avancer ainsi vers le ciel avec une liberté, une joie, une confiance toujours plus grandes.

Au cours de ce voyage mental, quand la force et la santé paraissent sur leur déclin; quand la patience et le courage semblent à bout, que la vie ne vaut apparemment plus guère la peine d'être vécue et que nous ne voyons peut-être pas comment suppléer aux besoins de chaque jour, nous pouvons nous tourner vers les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, remplir nos vases d'huile et renouveler ainsi notre provision de pensée spirituelle qui menaçait de s'épuiser. Supposons même qu'un industriel se trouve dans une situation qui paraît sans issue: s'il est prêt à remplir sa conscience des idées productives, toujours actives, que l'Entendement divin ne cesse d'émettre en abondance et d'une manière impartiale, ce rafraîchissement mental se traduira certainement par des directions conduisant à une activité légitime.

Puisqu'il est ainsi possible d'obtenir continuellement de nouvelles forces spirituelles, chacun de nous peut poursuivre sa route sans se laisser effrayer par les obstacles. Cependant nous ne saurions nous attendre à des lumières et à des progrès constants si nous négligeons de maintenir nos lampes en bon état. Quiconque veut sortir du sens matériel des choses pour pénétrer dans l'harmonie éternelle doit garder fidèlement sa lampe allumée; en d'autres termes, sa conscience doit être sans cesse alimentée par des pensées spirituelles. Combien il est rassurant de savoir que le divin Principe peut répondre à toutes les demandes de soutien spirituel, car ses ressources sont infinies, inépuisables!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Tibetan Xylography

THE pages of a Tibetan book are unbound, sometimes printed on both sides, sometimes only on one, a margin of about two inches being left on either side of the printed matter, and half that at the top and bottom of the page. The matter is enclosed in a printed oblong, usually a dozen lines to a page. The leaves are numbered at the left edge. For reading, the book is placed either across the knees or on a low table, each leaf as completed being turned over and placed in order on one side. For storing, the leaves of the more sacred works are first wrapped in yellow silk, and tied together with a ribbon, a tab on the end showing the name. The parcel thus formed is then enclosed between two wooden slabs, the bottom one being plain, but the upper side ornately carved. The wooden covers are bound together by a leather thong. All the older books in Tibet are in manuscript, some of them being beautifully illuminated with miniature paintings. . . .

It is not definitely known when printing, or rather xylography, was introduced into Tibet, nor by whom, but it certainly was not earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. No type is used but the characters are carved in relief, in reverse, on a suitably sized block of hard wood. This is then inked and impressed on the paper.—From "The Land of the Lama," by DAVID MACDONALD. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Better Character Training

Admittedly Important, It Means Drastic Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN DISCUSSING this vital aspect of our educational objective, one is reminded of the remark of the small boy to the effect that living would be much simpler if the most important things were as easy and pleasant as the unimportant. Adults learn through experience that the worth-while rewards of life are the result of earnest effort. The qualities which we feel will lead humanity from its contemporary morass of bewilderment and vindictiveness are not to be attained by the mere wish for a happier social order.

Since the upheaval, which for want of a better name we tag "depression," began its turbulent seething, serious thinkers have realized that the great problem of the world is not a material one. The problem confronting humanity today is not an academic one. Character education cannot be taught from a textbook.

Since 1929 dozens of books on the general subject of character education have been published. The vast majority have been conceived on the thesis that character could be taught as one teaches the tables in arithmetic, or the rules of grammar.

Because the whole world has seemed to be suffering morally and spiritually, educators have realized the importance of giving youth a foundation based on more than knowledge of facts. But to date leaders in education have not realized that the old methods were not applicable to this abstract problem.

A Challenge to Parents

The present article is not an attempt to tell how character can be taught. It wishes to call the attention of parents, teachers, and thinkers to the fact that one of the crucial problems of the moment is to blaze a new trail in something other than an economic field. Certain suggestions may aid in clarifying the issues and stimulating our thinking.

First of all, as a fundamental, it is true that youth takes its cue from its elders. We have heard much of the "revolt of youth" and its desire and ability to lead humanity into new fields. Most of this talk has been merely alarmist verbosity. Those of us who are engaged in active teaching know that young people consciously and unconsciously take as an ideal an older person. If newspapers feature the exploits of bandits, defaulting financiers, and those who prey on humanity through worthless cinema films, salacious books, and so-called amusements young people with their eager questing minds through no fault of their own will erect false idols. If parents casually and half-amusedly dismiss matters of public interest in which moral standards have been disregarded or shattered, no blame can be attached to children who follow their parents' example. If teachers emphasize the causes of the fall of ancient civilizations and fail to discuss current social problems, they are negligent of their duty.

If you are willing to accept as valid the statement that youth emulates its elders, what does this mean in terms of education as applied to character? It means a number of things which should stirringly challenge all those who believe that mankind can overcome the obstacles in the path to a better civilization.

What Adults Can Do

As adults we devote our energies to fighting for clean newspapers and magazines whose stress is on the wholesome and constructive aspects. The cinema can become a marvelous and gargantuan power for good—if we insist. Amusements can be clean and healthful—and still be jolly and good fun.

The parasitical barnacles who fatten on society's indifference can be exposed in their true colors. We can give honor to those who fight for others in the fields of social welfare. We can condemn those who foster the war spirit because of private gain. We can condemn those attitudes which are not commendable whenever and wherever found.

In short, this idea is submitted for consideration. Character education, admittedly the gravest problem of the world today, must start with adult action. Teaching character is more than an academic task. It involves the conduct of all society and only as adults earnestly, honestly and sincerely seek what is right and honorable, will high standards be inculcated in youth.

HAYDN PEARSON.

Scrapbooks on a 5-Year Plan

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE been hoping that before long our readers would write us some of their own experiences in fields touched from week to week by this column. That was our original thought in calling it a "Round Table." For what is a round table but a place where thoughtful discussion is participated in by all!

Therefore it was with crows of delight that we received a fine long letter from Mrs. H. of Oregon. "I agree with you whole-heartedly that now is the ideal time of year to outline for oneself a 'Purposeful Reading Course,'" writes Mrs. H.: "for haven't I felt the urge to acquire knowledge most keenly when big and little friends are starting off on a new school year? It's in the air."

So it is. Reports sent to our office indicate that libraries are supplying more books than ever, and that extension courses do not lack for students this autumn. Our office associates are at it, too. One of them disappears at regular intervals to pay homage to the deep mysteries of economic history in the environs of Harvard. Another, having stormed a radio audition, is adding to the winter support of a local voice teacher. As for me—well, as always, there are great plans afoot, and they at least serve to make sprightly conversation with other ambitious learners.

Mrs. H. of Oregon goes on to say: "Two years ago it dawned on me to quench this thirst, right here at home, in odd moments, and use for my textbooks—not a correspondence course, not library books, but The Christian Science Monitor, which had already won its place in the home. I had never thought of outlining a study course based on the information it brought to me. . . . As a beginning, one week's issues were thoroughly combed for all the articles or pictures on every subject I could think of, such as art, literature, natural science, home making, education, travel, history, nature, world events, great people, world citizenship, with many subtopics."

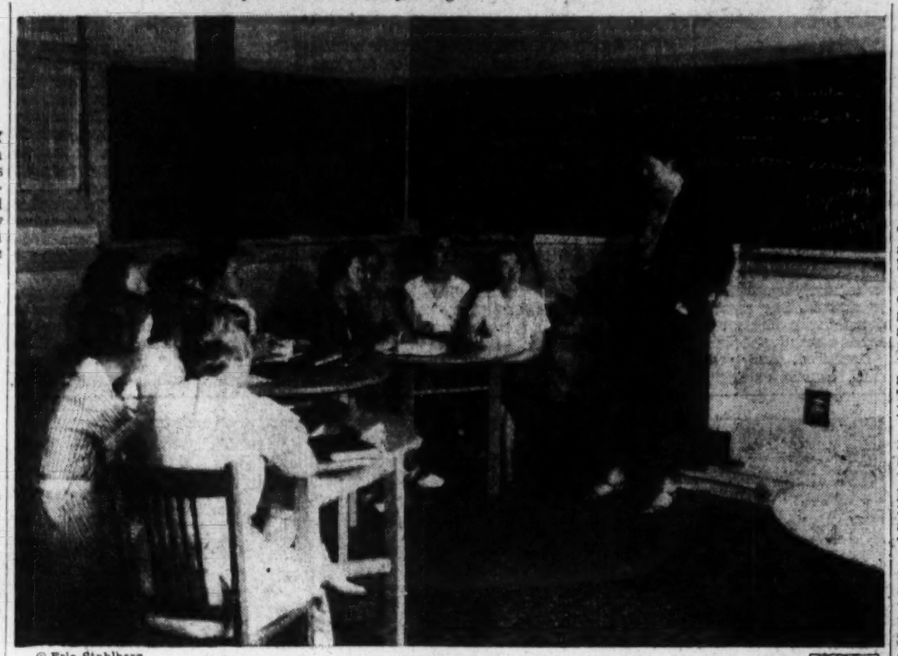
This reminds me of fascinating Sunday afternoons I used to spend when I was a teacher. I used to save up papers and magazines all week, and, with scissors, pastepot, crayons and big brown envelopes, would fall to and have a real feast of reading and looking at pictures, while I provided my envelopes with illustrative material for class work way ahead, in packets by subjects, and collected for the class bulletin board committees a grist of pertinent pictures and clippings. How the children crowded around those bulletin boards each week! And what good conversation grew out of the stuff thereon! Various members of the faculty profited also, by those Sunday afternoon banquets of reading and clipping; as did children who had scrapbooks, bulletin boards, or hobbies at home. Incidentally, I always found that after a session of this purposeful reading and culling, my conversation was improved and mentally I was more alert, than after a period of ordinary newspaper reading. It opens up one's thought, too, along new lines.

"There was nature, for instance," writes our Oregon friend. "It never occurred to me that I had loved trees until a scrapbook was being compiled of poems, articles, pictures. This inspired a study of trees about me, not only their beauty and habits at different seasons, but it led me into history, romance, travel, art. . . . Last fall, while strolling through the city park, I decided to collect some very lovely specimens of autumn leaves from the many foreign and native (labeled) trees growing there. There were 50 or more varieties. These were pressed and pasted on sky-blue pages of another scrapbook, together with the name, native locality, age, or other date. Since then many items have been added. . . . This project proved a pleasure to me and to friends, especially teachers and school children. . . .

"Another favorite scrapbook was a natural outcome of noticing bridges or pictures of them. . . . Here, too, may be found art, romance, history, travel, nature study, geography, people and their customs. . . . A whole scrapbook library is in the making, on the five or ten or even the twenty-five year plan. This hobby, as well as study, has led to many new and lively contracts. If a friend or a member of the family wishes to brush up on English, parliamentary law, the new salesmanship, or etiquette, to try a new menu from a foreign household, gain new light on child training or gardening, or quietly sail away for an hour on the magic carpet of poetry and pictures, it is all there, in the making."

And while we are on scrapbook making and newspaper "reading with a purpose"—we have one friend who goes through her paper with colored crayons, marking the articles and pictures she wishes to cut out—blue, say, for foreign affairs; red for Oriental travel and home life; green for natural science, etc. Then when the family has finished with the paper, she corrals her clippings and files them by the colors, into scrapbooks or envelopes.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR



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Freshman Class in Session at Y. W. C. A., Hartford, Connecticut, Doing Accredited College Work—an Experiment in Extension Teaching.

THESE Mount Holyoke-in-Hartford students are receiving actual freshman college training. The experiment launched last year, through the coöperation of Mount Holyoke, Trinity College, Hartford, and the Hartford Y. W. C. A., for the purpose of giving a first year of college work to students who could not afford the fees of the residential liberal arts college, enters its second year with more girls than before. Fifteen of last year's 22 students are now full-fledged sophomores at Mount Holyoke and other colleges, some of them having won generous scholarships.

The Hartford group has displayed all the collegiate vitality and enthusiasm of a regular college class. Not only have these girls lost no ground, academically speaking, but they have developed socially as well as intellectually. And it is agreed that the closer contact with both faculty and students inherent in this smaller unit offers genuine advantages over the larger college, especially for the less mature student. Whatever may be its final form, the experiment has proved its success as a temporary method of meeting the financial crisis for a considerable number who would not otherwise have known the joys of a college experience.

Projects in Etiquette

Discussions Based on High School Dance Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Maywood, Ill.

"THE girl who acts like a clinging vine is a source of amusement to those watching her." The statement on a mimeographed sheet of paper was being scrutinized by the big fat boy in the front row.

"What's a clinging vine?" he burst out, and all the other boys and girls giggled. He intended that they should. Finally he asked the recognition of the "chair," a fellow student who was conducting this home-room session on "manners" at the Proviso Township High School in Maywood, Ill.

"Mr. Chairman, I think this statement should be marked false because a clinging vine is a source of disgust, not amusement." He sat down and proceeded to mark the other 49 statements involving what should and should not occur at the high school "prom," which was only a week away.

Students in all of the other home rooms were examining the same list of hints about "prom" etiquette. It was quite a weighty matter with them because, for many, it was to be their first big party. In this high school of 3200 students the boys and girls come from homes representing 40 different nations. Some of the fathers work in factories, others commute to Chicago business offices.

"If the room becomes warm, the boy may remove his coat," continued the list of statements which were being marked either "true" or "false." This one, of course, was scored "false."

"When a boy calls for a girl he should not stay in the car and honk for her to come out." They agreed this was right. "People should always shake hands when they are introduced." This, they decided, was not always necessary. "A boy must buy the girl something to eat after the 'prom' is over." Many a boy was glad when this was voted down. It was easier on his purse. "Dancers should attract all of the attention they possibly can by doing fancy steps." This went a little hard with some of the expert dancers who might have liked to show off a bit, but for the shy ones who had just learned to navigate on the dance floor they were content to have all remain inconspicuous. The statement was considered "false."

By the time all of the 50 propositions were discussed, hardly a stone had been left unturned concerning the fine points of conduct in getting through the big social function of the year. But watching their etiquette and manners at the "prom" is only one of the phases of what is called good citizenship at the Proviso High School in which the boys and girls take much of the responsibility.

Topics of discussion are sent out periodically from the office to all of the home rooms where some 25 or 30 students in each are organized into a club with a president, who acts as the chairman of discussion, and a secretary who summarizes the attitude of the boys and girls on a given problem and sends it back to the office.

Instead of having a teacher preach a sermon on what to do and what not to do, the students thrash these questions out for themselves, and for that reason, feel a greater responsibility. When the subject for discussion in the home rooms was the conduct at the weekly assembly, several suggestions which came from the students themselves were put into effect.

"Be hearty in applause, but let it be limited to clapping only," one boy wrote in as his suggestion for more order in the audience.

"Do not save seats for your friends. Let them arrive on time," was another. "We don't like to have teachers patrolling the aisles at the assembly meetings," resulted in student monitors who keep order now while the teachers are seated.

The conduct of students in the library, the cafeteria and the corridors has been discussed by the students themselves in each of the home rooms and recommendations made for improving school citizenship in these places.

Self-scoring cards in school citizenship give each boy and girl a chance to grade himself on 14 points, such as "Courtesy to person reciting," "Close attention to assignment of work," and "Talking quietly and only when necessary in recitation room."

"Students really like to govern themselves," said Mr. H. H. Eelkema, principal. "We have found good response from them in working out these good citizenship regulations. At least they are beginning to think about all of the things which mean better conduct and better manners. Attention given to conduct in school will help toward better citizenship and thoughtfulness in the neighborhood, town and nation."

Trawling the Billabongs

Many a Schoolboy Has Made This Geography Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia

FROM the heart of Melbourne to its riverside suburb of Heidelberg is eight miles as the crow flies, but quite twenty-five by river. Through centuries the Yarra has meandered about this district, providing sufficient examples of cut-off meanders, billabongs, and erosion to delight any school teacher with a desire for "geography excursions."

The metropolis has overgrown these features for the first twenty miles, but no school teacher can tell any boy living within five river miles of Heidelberg anything about billabongs—that is, anything of importance. How they were formed, how long ago, that they were the old river bed, now cut off, these things may be true, even remarkable, but important—never.

What Is It?

To you a billabong may be merely beautiful. To others it may seem a futile thing—a crescent-shaped, tree-fringed pool, weed-filled, loud with frogs, alive with mosquito larvæ and tadpoles, stagnating without use or purpose. But a billabong is not merely beautiful and futile. It has a function in the scheme of things, as any youngster of the riverside suburbs can testify.

He knows, without learning it at school, that every year the Yarra will overflow sufficiently to refill the billabongs and leave behind many little fish. And he who knows how may, during summer week-ends and holidays, catch those little fish and start an aquarium for nothing.

Therefore, along those several miles where the Yarra has sown the wild oats of centuries, it is not hard to find, in summer, small expeditions of two or more boys fitted out with simple yet adequate equipment. From all sides they come, some for miles, others in bathing "togs" from adjacent swimming holes on the river. They carry big Mason jars, pickle bottles, or tin cans, the largest chaff bags obtainable, and sometimes a pair of old shoes.

With "Turned-Up Pantaloons"

According to the depth of the billabong they either change into bathers or roll up trousers and sleeves. Those who have them lace the old shoes on their bare feet. Jars and tin cans are partly filled with water and placed by the edge, while the chaff bags are soaked. Then the hunt is on. It takes two "men" to trawl, one at each end of the bag. Taking a corner in each hand the two wade into the warmish, opaque water.

Submerging the bag vertically with the top edge just breaking the surface, they move forward several yards. "Now!" says one. Together they give a final scoop ahead with the lower edge of the bag, lift it to the surface, and then hold the whole bag under water.

Rapidly the water drains out to reveal a wriggling little mass at the bottom. "Ar—taddies!" is the disgusted comment as these pariahs of the billabongs are tipped back. Again they submerge the bag and trawl right into a patch of reeds. This time a tangle of broken reeds, stalks of a water plant like a green bottle brush, and a bunch of sodden eucalypt leaves must be cleared out before the inevitable tadpoles and some leeches are exposed.

Back they all go. Leeches hardly interest even the commercially minded nowadays. There are other fish—though not to fry—today. "Third time never fails," affirms one lad. They trawl right up to a dead end against the bank—a long trawl and no escape ahead. Amongst the squirming little creatures in the bag something gleams like silver, and leaps!

"Got one! No—two! Any good!" Exulting, one boy takes the four corners of the bag, scrambles out, and hurries to his pickle jar. Carefully he takes up the larger fish, a two-inch carp, and drops it in. His eyes light up as amidst the murky water its side gleams for an instant through the glass. The smaller fish follows, the tadpoles and other trash go back into the billabong.

One catch in three trawls is good going. They carry on with varying success until the pickle jars are filled or a long run of failures calls a halt. Occasionally they may land a really big fish, or an eel, trapping him in some small bay of thick, slushy water.

More carp than anything else they take in these billabongs, but often a pink-finned baby perch comes up in the bag. One year the billabongs may harbor many trout, another year hardly a trout can be found. Sometimes a shout goes up that brings everyone around—when, as the water drains out through their bag, two wide-eyed lads find a fat little carp that gleams with reddish gold.

FRANK CORNISH

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Every Schoolboy Knows That Here One May Stock an Aquarium for Nothing.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Chaff Bags and Tin Cans Equip These Young Naturalists.

Bible In English Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Eng.

EDUCATION in Great Britain has always been fundamentally religious, at least in theory. In practice the religious content has varied greatly in value, and bitter contest among the sects have in the past been a major obstacle to progress. The violent storm which broke over the Balfour Education Act of 1902 led to the sidetracking of religion as an all too thorny issue; but the growing materialism of the age, the lessening of religious instruction in the home and the example of Russia, have served to unite the Protestant bodies in an effort to provide religious education in school which shall be acceptable to all.

Conversations Begun

The first move was made by the Government in 1929, when "conversations" were opened between the churches (including the Roman Catholic Church), the local authorities and teachers, and it was found possible to carry them on "in all cases in the most friendly, helpful and constructive spirit." Although the actual proposals emanating from these conversations failed to pass through Parliament, the movement of thought went on. The "Archbishop's Report on Religious Education" opened the door for friendly coöperation with the Free Churches, and the result has been that about 200 of the 300 local education authorities have each issued an "Agreed Syllabus" for religious instruction, drawn up by conference with the Protestant churches and the teachers. The Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, will have nothing to do with such schemes and maintains that the schools in which its own doctrines can be exclusively taught should be fully provided by the State.

There are still in Britain some 9500 elementary schools, containing well over 1,250,000 children, which are paid for partly by the Church of England, partly by the State. In these schools the church has the right to give sectarian teaching, yet even in them the Agreed Syllabus of the district is generally taught in a considerable proportion of the lessons.

In the secondary schools there is a similar broadening of thought, though it is not so uniformly expressed. In the main the schools largely supported by the State have given less attention to religious teaching, at any rate to boys. The private and "public" schools generally have a denominational basis, and pay a good deal of attention to religious teaching and training. Among them there is noticeable a lessening of doctrinal stringency, a greater willingness to accept pupils from all Protestant denominations, and is some cases from all creeds, and to allow for their personal views. A notable feature of this change has been the compilation of such books as D. C. Somervell's "History of Our Religion" and C. A. Alington's "Christian Outlines," which, coming as they do from convinced Anglicans, are yet acceptable to Nonconformists.

Frequent Revision

Returning to the Agreed Syllabi for the elementary schools, it is well to remark that they vary greatly in value. The best of them are excellent, and, provided that they are kept alive by frequent revision, and used by the teachers as guides to thought and not as substitutes for it, they should exercise an immense influence for good.

Among the best of the Syllabi are those drawn up by the education authorities of Hertfordshire, Lancashire, Cambridgeshire and of Cumberland and Westmoreland jointly. They reflect the modern but not the modernist attitude toward the Bible; they show keen insight into the needs of children at different ages; and they take into account the actual conditions under which religious instruction has to be given in school. They testify to deep and wholesome piety, combined with an enlightened acceptance of the best modern scholarship. "The task of the teacher," says the Cumberland and Westmoreland syllabus, "is to give instruction in the Christian faith as a living thing with power over daily life. . . . We must therefore ask ourselves whether, not only the religious instruction, but the ordering of the whole life of the school, in work and in play, is in accord with the Sermon on the Mount." The last mentioned syllabus goes further than any other, in that it endeavors to impress the senior pupils with the idea of the church as a universal fellowship extending down the ages, and uniting all periods in one design for human salvation.

G. F. TIMPSON.

School Manual On Good Driving

"Good Driving—A Manual for the High Schools" has recently been published by the education division of the National Safety Council, 1 Park Avenue, New York City. The manual has been compiled as one aid to the movement to decrease the number of automobile accidents. It describes how some schools have already introduced driving instruction into their curriculums, and suggests a program for extending this work to more schools.

A Student Safety Council, under the supervision of a faculty member, is one method already found effective. A Central Safety Committee is organized out of the council which provides and arranges for all activities having to do with automobile driving and safety instruction. A Motor Traffic Club as an extra-curricular activity is also declared to be a most successful innovation. In other cases it has been possible to emphasize safe auto driving in such courses as physics, auto mechanics or civics.

The manual is illustrated with charts and photographs, and has a list of reference material for those who desire to develop special topics. The price is 25 cents.

Second-Grade Reporters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE group of second-grade children with whom Miss G—— worked had developed a remarkable capacity for tattling. Suppressing this tendency meant giving free rein to the three most mischievous children in the class who felt safe in doing all the damage their nimble wits could think up because they knew "no one would tell."

In a short time the usual, happy atmosphere of the group was replaced by one of tension and fatigue. Miss G—— found herself wearily anticipating the close of each day and too frequently dreading the morning. In analyzing the situation, she realized that it was her own fault. In her effort to discourage tattling, she was actually encouraging this negative reaction.

The next morning Miss G—— told the children that she had some good news for them and related several instances of kindness and helpfulness which she had observed that morning, inviting the children to add to the list. A great silence followed. Finally one little girl said, "Tommy closed the door quietly this morning instead of slamming it."

Miss G—— made a great deal of this first effort and suggested that all the children look for some good news to tell the class after lunch. With 36 children actively engaged in looking for good, you may be sure the atmosphere of that second-grade room was transformed. Their enthusiasm was boundless. Such a wealth of good news poured in all day long that the class decided to devote 10 minutes each day after lunch to the Good News Committee, whose chairman was to hear all news before it could be given to the class, rejecting any item that was not genuine Good News.

This led directly into a most enjoyable and profitable radio activity. The Good News Committee continued as a part of the daily program and established a habit of thought that made learning and teaching delightful experiences.

'Coining' Play Money

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother of my acquaintance says her children enjoy making toy money out of the parts of used envelopes which have no writing on them. The design from real coins is transferred in this way: Lay the coin on the table and cover with a piece of the envelope. Hold the coin firmly in place with one hand. With the other hand rub over the surface with the unsharpened end of a lead pencil which must not have an eraser. Just enough lead protrudes at this end to transfer the exact design of the coin to the paper.

After the currency has been "coined" the pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars are carefully cut out. Then the fun of using them begins. The children find that playing store is more fun when they use their toy money. This money is useful, too, for paying fares on imaginary train or bus trips. In addition to the pleasurable interest which the "money" lends to their play activities they also learn, all unconsciously, how to make change.

After they have finished using their money it is put into a "money box" for future use.

Practical Study For Today's Home Maker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hackettstown, N. J.

WITH business houses, school positions, and other professions overcrowded, many girls have been sent back to the home.

To prepare girls to meet this situation a new course was given at Centenary Junior College here last year. The coöperation of several departments of study was enlisted and the course opened with a survey of the family as a sociological unit, given by Dr. A. M. Paxson, professor of Economics and Sociology. The art department offered suggestions as to suitable home surroundings and proper interior decoration in connection with a study of the family "dwelling."

The main part of the course was given by the home economics department, under the direction of Miss Alexandria Spence, who lectured on the "Management of the Home." As part of their work the students were given actual practice in running a household and preparing meals for an average-sized family. And with a study of clothing was included practical dressmaking.

In order to equip the girls to meet with more assurance the new experiences that come with marriage considerable emphasis was placed on the preparation for marriage, the responsibilities and joys of parenthood and the proper care of a child. Attention was also directed to the importance of community interests and obligations. And the wisdom of cultivating interests and hobbies outside the primary demands of the home was pointed out.

The course at Centenary Junior College received the enthusiastic support of both students and parents and is being repeated this year.

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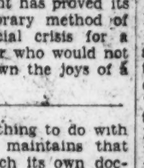

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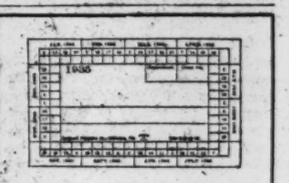

The Business End of a Sunday School
The cut shows in reduced size one of the dated cards of the Hammond Card System of Sunday School records. This System is a most efficient, economical, and generally useful record system. It is in use in Sunday Schools of every denomination in all parts of the world and has recently been adopted by some of the largest Christian Science Sunday Schools in the United States.
Briefly the System consists of—a dated card for each teacher and pupil, cards are dated to begin at several different times during the year; an envelope for the cards of each class; an offering envelope and card for each class; a compact, comprehensive and complete record book for the secretary and another for the treasurer; all at a cost of not more than two to three cents per pupil per year. These are the principal features of the system—no work at all for the teacher, a minimum of routine work for the secretary, a complete record for the Superintendent, and an incentive to perfect attendance for the scholar. For five cents—stamps or coin—we will send complete description, instructions and samples.
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Danger Is Shown in External Crime Origins

Editor Who Is Also a Lawyer Points to Move for Control of Criminal Activities of Members of Legal Profession, and Judge Makes Plain That All Criminals Are Not Antisocial—Opportunity for Salvation Declared Often Neglected

By Jonah J. Goldstein

(Continued from Page 1)

other assumed name without filing a certificate in the county clerk's office is a "crime"; selling eyeglasses without a registered optometrist on the premises is a crime. Making a photostatic copy of one's citizenship papers, or any other government document, is a crime. There are any number of similar rules of conduct fixed by the Legislature, both federal and state, the violation of which might indicate one's ignorance of the law but would not evidence an antisocial tendency.

The rule is: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse." And so, ofttimes decent, God-fearing and law-abiding citizens find themselves lawbreakers—criminals—because they have violated a criminal statute purely because of ignorance. Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, former police commissioner of New York, with many years of experience in the police department of New York City, publicly stated that over 40 per cent of the robberies and over 50 per cent of automobile larcenies in New York City are committed by youths under 21 years of age.

Opportunity for All

It may not be practical to equalize wealth, but it is a fundamental American principle that all should have equal opportunity. The rich seek, pay for, and obtain child guidance for their children; like opportunities should be made available for the children of the poor. Proper child guidance will help take the "mis" out of "misfit."

Courts never can and never should try to replace the home. If the environment of the home is a vicious one and it becomes necessary to save the child by transplanting it into a healthier environment there should be no hesitation.

In the average case, the adult who commits a crime does not present as serious a problem to society as does the juvenile. Let me illustrate: A trusted and honest employee meets a glib stock tipster who tells him:

"I know of a pool. If you had $10,000 you could double it in two days by playing the market."

He gives him the details: he has overheard a conversation of the president of the corporation, or perhaps he knows the private secretary to the president who gave him the "facts." It's a sure killing—the opportunity of a lifetime.

But the Tip Goes Wrong

The story sounds plausible. The employee believes the tipster. He knows there is $10,000 that he could use and juggle for 20 days without the boss knowing anything about it. He will win—he can't lose—the boss will never know. The tip goes wrong. His shortage is discovered. The bonding company causes his arrest and insists on his being made an example. He is sent to jail.

Jail will not make a better man of him. He may have been a good man, except for this one mistake. As compared to those in jail for crimes committed under those circumstances, there are "respected and respectable" men who got their start on the road to wealth in just such a fashion. The only difference is that their tip was good. The man whose tip was wrong never was anti-social—he was just weak.

The youngster who never learned to do right, who was always on the wrong side, against society—and who continues in that attitude—presents a much more serious problem to the community. The youngster who starts as an anti-social being—fighting, and taking and breaking, unless controlled and taught to adjust himself as a social being, grows into a hardened anti-social being. What is true of a tree is true of a young er.

No Two Leaves Just Alike

You can straighten a tree when it is a sapling, but not when it is full-grown. Long before the child has arrived at the age of seven, it is important to socialize the child and have it realize that it is part of the community. Leaves of the same tree are similar—no two leaves are exactly alike. So children may be similar, but they are not alike. They are essentially individuals, and as individuals, must receive individual diagnosis and guidance.

Who is to diagnose; who is to guide? The natural answer is: the parents. What of those children whose parents are unfit to guide, or who know nothing about guiding children? Why not fill this gap with child guidance clinics? In child training too much emphasis cannot be placed on home environment. As a rule, good homes, happy homes, understanding homes produce good children who grow to be good citizens.

All rules have their exceptions and in the problem of delinquency we often deal with the exception. All too often there is only a hairline between the roads that lead to good citizenship on the one side and adult crime on the other.

Average Child Is Normal

Most people, fortunately, adjust their own lives without the help of courts or clinics. The unhappy home is the exception and not the rule. The average child is normal and, with the help of its family, adjusts itself to a normal adult life. I have seen vegetation in spaces that did not know the hand of the gardener greener than those that were being watered and trimmed. While ocean liners are safe, they are not permitted to leave port without lifebelts and lifeboats. The well-planned society must plan for the unusual—for the exception as well as the rule.

In matters of self-control and social adjustment, spiritual and ethical concepts play the greater part. Religious and ethical leaders should not limit their contacts with human beings to sermons from pulpits. They should carry their standards of faith into the battles of daily life. The field of juvenile delinquency no less than that of domestic relations needs the active service and interest of such standard bearers.

No Control at Vital Age

The Children's Court, as at present constituted, (in most states) has no hold, control or legal guidance over boys and girls under the age of 7 except for improper guardianship, and for those over the age of 16, except that which the court retains by placing a juvenile on probation for a period which may extend beyond the sixteenth birthday. Fixing the line of demarcation at 16 years is obviously arbitrary and has no scientific basis.

When the law classifies a person with respect to his age it does so on a chronological basis and not by any scientific measurement. A moron of the chronological age of 22 years, with the mentality of a child of 6, is tried in the same way as a person of normal mentality of 22.

Laws do not administer themselves. They are effective or ineffective depending upon their use or non-use. In the vast majority of children placed on probation in the Children's Court, the probationary period is fixed at less than six months. The policy is to close out the case as quickly as possible. It should, therefore, be no surprise that the juvenile delinquent, except for a short vacation period, too often graduates into adult penal institutions.

Take What They Want

The youngsters arraigned in the children's court are often anti-social. They want things and can't get them—they take them. They don't like certain things or persons—they strike them. Most men do not fight because they have learned and have been taught to control themselves.

Children imitate their elders. Bad habits of the grown-ups are often responsible for bad habits of those growing up. The sins of omission are as destructive as the sins of commission. Neighborhood and settlement influences are important factors in the lives of the children of the poor and the delinquent. Contrast between settlement and home often causes the tenement child to imitate the best in the neighborhood settlement rather than home patterns.

The causes of juvenile delinquency, parental maladjustment and parental indifference, poverty, pathological conditions, mental and physical, are included among them singly or in combination. There is no general cause.

Must Study Cases

Every juvenile delinquent must be considered with respect to his particular history and condition. Poverty is often urged as a primary cause. There are more poor than rich and so it is only natural that delinquent children should be recruited chiefly from the ranks of the poor.

With the rich, governesses often take the place of probation officers and military schools substitute for correctional institutions. With the rich, delinquencies of children are often "squared" by parents paying for the damage done and for the injuries inflicted, thus removing the cause that prompts complainants to petition children's courts for the arraignment of juvenile delinquents.

Yet, well or ill-trained, all these children are equally members of a new generation of citizens. In a republic such as ours all children should have equal opportunities for physical, educational and spiritual development. For every dollar spent on children $1000 will be saved on jails and the control of anti-social conduct.

Not Always Criminal

While too much cannot be said about child guidance we must nevertheless recognize the fundamental fact that juvenile delinquincy does not in and of itself produce criminality. Because a boy takes—whether it be wood for a fire or apples for eating—it does not follow that when he develops to manhood he will pick pockets or rob banks.

Breaking open the cupboard does not presage a career or safe-cracking. The famous Houdini, who first learned to pick the locks on jam closets no matter how often they were changed, eventually picked them, not as a criminal but as an entertainer, and incidentally, did more to advance the manufacture of non-pickable locks than any other person.

The average youngster will adjust himself and take his place as a law-abiding citizen: corrective measures are needed for the troublesome minority. Those who have studied child guidance are aware of the importance of training and guiding children at the earliest possible age. The guidance of children cannot start too soon.

Delinquent Boy Record Shows Crime Factors

AN INDICATION of factors influencing juvenile delinquency is given in a tabulation of the domestic conditions and habits of boys committed to the Massachusetts Industrial School during the year ending Nov. 30, 1933. The domestic conditions and habits were as follows:

Total committed	312
Living parents or step-parents	231
No father	46
No mother	21
Both parents dead	19
Stepfather	21
Stepmother	14
Father who drank liquor	90
Parents separated	17
Other members of family had been arrested or imprisoned	88
Had parents owning home	56
Were attending school	123
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	26
Had used tobacco	236

Oxford Debaters to Visit U. S.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Debaters representing the Chapel Hill unit of the Greater University of North Carolina will meet an English team from Oxford University this fall. The visitors will be Mr. Michael Foot, president of the Oxford University Liberal Club, and Mr. John Stafford Cripps, chairman of the Oxford University Labor Club.

By Frank L. Perrin

(Continued from Page 1)

companion wrongfully accused, supply grist to the mill of the attorney for the defense.

But the ethical lawyer owes nothing to those who misuse and sully the mantle which their oath to serve as officers and friends of the court bestows upon them.

Closer Eye on Membership

The American Bar Association, during and subsequent to its annual meeting in Milwaukee in August last, has moved definitely in the direction of needed reform. In the effort to prevent one productive cause of crime it is moving to effect a closer censorship upon admissions to the bar.

It is proposed, for instance, to provide for a probationary period for those applying for licenses to practice. To this has been added a determination to enforce more rigorously the code of professional ethics.

"This," it is explained, "will tend to make more efficient the methods by which unscrupulous lawyers are barred from the profession."

No doubt it will be discovered that this last mentioned method, if applied, will prove effective and render more or less unnecessary the one first mentioned — the probationary period.

Arguments as Old as Hills

So closely allied are the problems of law enforcement and crime prevention that a discussion of one necessarily entails a consideration of the other. For centuries it has been insisted by criminologists and humanitarians alike that the punishment administered by retributive justice is designed to be salutary rather than vengeful, and that the unit which is called society seeks, in imposing the penalty for offenses against it, only the reclamation or regeneration of the derelict.

This altruistic postulate has, of course, been emphatically disputed. The opponents of capital punishment, as well as those who reject the arguments of proponents of life imprisonment for so-called habitual offenders, seem to be able to make a convincing case against the proponents of humanitarian theories who finally yield to the eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth theory.

Punishment Not Infallible

Punishment as an antidote prescribed to lessen crime and the causes of crime has not, it must be admitted, found itself to be an unfailing specific. This is because, or largely because the certainty of inevitable punishment has never been established.

Until by some still undiscerned process it can be made certain that apprehension, conviction and punishment follow the offense as surely as night follows day, threatened punishment will not effectively discourage or deter those who hope to profit materially from deliberate transgressions.

The influence which prompts the potential criminal is, in most cases, a desire for easy gains; the hope of getting something for nothing, or of making abnormal or unfair profit. Actuating such crimes there is seldom found to be those extenuating elements of sudden fear, heat of passion or any other reasonable justification. Invariably there is deliberate premeditation and, in the so-called higher brackets of crime studied connivance.

Lawyers Help Lay Plans

Where planned or connived crimes and misdemeanors are perpetrated there is discoverable, invariably, something approaching or actually constituting conspiracy. The master criminal, seeking to commercialize organized crime, seeks to immunize himself and his confederates and helpers and thus lessen the probability of detection and conviction.

The uncovering of carefully conceived plots following the arrest of gangsters and their leaders has disclosed, in many instances, the cunning hand of more or less reputable lawyers who have shared generously in the spoils of their clients.

The modern high-powered law breaker, equipped to assess heavy penalties against those he chooses as his victims, seems to have discovered that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. So it is that he seeks and too often discovers means of establishing fictitious alibis, of subborning witnesses, and even of bribing jurors and intimidating judges, with the aid of lawyer-criminals.

When aspirants for the bar discover that the undesirable lawyer-criminal is disbarred and that he can no longer be useful to either the potential or accused criminal, the ethical status of the bar will be restored almost immediately.

Dean of Harvard Law School Urges Reform in Prosecution

Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard law school, in an interview, indorsed the idea that more attention must be given to preventing the causes of crime, as presented in The Christian Science Monitor's current series. Dean Pound singled out criminal prosecution as one of the departments in need of reform, and prepared a statement on this subject in part as follows:

The most hopeful reform in the bar is the system of corporate organization, with responsibility for the conduct of practitioners and powers adequate to that responsibility.

Thirteen states now have incorporated bars and in California, which has on the whole the best system, there has been notable improvement. In England, incorporation of the lower branch of that profession purged it of the type Dickens portrayed in Sampson Brass and Samuel Warren caricatured in Caleb Quirk of Alibi House.

For the rest, prosecution must be taken out of politics. The public prosecutor is chosen for political considerations for a short term. His assistants change with every election and they, too, are selected on a political basis. They are too often no match for the experienced habitual defenders. They are too often tied up in political organizations allied to professional criminals.

Even at their best they are easily intimidated by such organizations and swayed in their conduct by the political need of publicity. The foundation of any effective reform of prosecution must be removing the prosecutor's office from politics, organizing his assistants on a civil service basis with secure tenure, and thus insuring that they be independent, competent, and experienced.

Fresh Burdens Placed On Traveling Germans

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Further restrictions on Germans wishing to travel abroad have been announced by the Central European Travel Agency which states that it cannot issue through tickets for foreign countries in future except to Switzerland.

In all other cases passengers will have to buy new tickets at frontier stations. The reason given is that the agency in question cannot obtain sufficient foreign currency from the Reichsbank to meet its foreign settlements.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Have Good Price Rise With Larger Volume of Sales

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Generally Moves to Higher Price Territory

Most Groups of Securities Participate in Fairly Good Upturn

By Forrest Price

Looks more like old times.

Stock prices advanced today without any special momentum.

The market just wanted to go up.

And it did.

Trading was a little more active on the rise. Total transactions amounted to about 650,000 shares.

Lately the President has been conferring with some of the large financial and industrial interests. That helped some. Then it was noised about that better cooperation between the Government at Washington and the business leaders could be expected.

Which accounts for the better feeling reflected in advancing market prices.

Nearly everything traded had a rise. Gains for many ranged from a point to more than 5 points.

The metal shares again led the procession forward. U. S. Smelting with an advance of 5¼ headed the list. Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Dome, Howe Sound all had gains of a point or more. International Silver rose 3.

Up 2 points or more were Atchison, Johns-Manville, Spiegel-May-Stern, International Cement, Remington Rand, Delaware & Hudson and Case.

Most bonds were higher. The U. S. Governments were most in demand although trading in all groups was light. Corporate loans generally improved, although here and there were some soft spots.

Wheat moved sharply higher at Chicago. Corn was strong. Cotton was in better demand.

It is indeed remarkable what a stimulating influence a rise in the market value of stocks has upon the general public. Whether the advance be of short or long duration the effect is proportional to the length of the upturn.

Naturally the ups and downs of the market are governed largely by the state of business. However, traders habitually try to discount the future, and a market rise may precede by some months an actual business upswing.

One of the lines of trade immediately affected by a sustained advance in stock prices is a demand for semi-luxury merchandise. Along with this, finance companies enjoy an increased demand for credit accommodation for the purchase of such things as automobiles and electrical goods that people have longed for but had not the money to buy.

What's wanted now is a long sustained market spurt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Although financial markets lacked any especially new stimulus today, most of them pushed cheerfully toward higher territory.

Metal stocks led an advance in the equities list which carried prices up 1 to 2 or more points. While a few groups failed to follow the forward movement, there was little pressure apparent in any department. Trading was quite active in the first hour. The activity dwindled sharply later, but most advances were retained.

Shares of U. S. Smelting got up around 4 points, Cerro de Pasco 2, and American Smelting and Howe Sound a point or more each.

Some Good Advances

Paramount certificates were the most active at a gain of half a point. Advances of 1 to 2 were registered by Santa Fe, Spiegel-May-Stern, Macy Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward Delaware & Hudson, Chrysler, Loew's, du Pont, Continental Can, Case American Can, Johns-Manville and Columbian Carbon.

The metal stocks again responded to another advance here of ⅜ of a cent an ounce to 55⅜ cents in the price of bar silver imported for industrial use. This was a new peak for the metal since 1929.

The stepping up of earnings by some industrial companies was exemplified by the preliminary third quarter report of the du Pont organization which showed net profits of $1.24 a common share compared with 96 cents in the preceding quarter and 95 cents in the corresponding 1933 period.

U. S. Governments Up

In the U. S. Government list quotations ruled uniformly higher today, but other sections of the bond market were spotty, with investment interest at low ebb.

The federals appeared to be pushing ahead under the momentum of the upward drive started about a fortnight ago, which was not seriously interrupted by the inflationary flareup of last week.

There were fairly heavy dealings in the Home Owners Loans at prices well above the previous finals. The 2¾s moved up 10-32ds of a point to 94.22; 3s, up 9-32ds to 97.21, and the 4s, up 8-32ds to 97.23. Federal Farm 3¼s were pushed up 18-32ds to 100.18 on a single transfer. The 3s, somewhat more active, rose 7-32ds to 97.20.

Treasurys ranged 1-32d to 11-32ds higher with the best gain in the 3¼s of 1941, which sold at 103.24. Libertys also improved in a small way.

Gains outnumbered losses in the corporate division, although most of the improvement was within fractional range. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s edged up to 57, St. Paul 5s to 27½, International Telephone 5s to 59½, Nickel Plate 4½s to 57¼ and Pennsylvania general 4½s to 101⅝. Buyers paid nearly a point above the final price of yesterday for Postal Telegraph 5s.

Unimportant dealings accompanied slightly lower prices in Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, Armour & Co. 4½s, Consolidated Gas of N. Y. 5½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Goodyear 5s.

There were few noteworthy price changes in the foreign department. Austrian 7s rose 1¼ points to 70½. Other groups showed mixed and narrow changes.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 16	Last Oct. 15
11⅞	6		Adams Express	700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	2800	31⅜	30¼	31¼	30
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	100	4½	4½	4½	
9⅝	4⅜	.30	Affiliated Prod	900	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
106¼	91¾	.3f	Air Reduction	500	105¾	104⅜	104⅞	104½
3⅜	1½		Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23⅜	16⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
16⅛	8⅝		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
160⅜	115⅛	.6	Allied Chem	500	130½	129⅜	130½	131
23⅛	10⅝		Allis Chalmers	800	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	400	14	13⅝	14	12⅞
7¼	2⅛		Amal Leather	800	4⅜	4	4⅜	4⅜
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	500	40	39⅜	39⅝	40
43½	25⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	200	43	43	43	42½
23⅛	11½		Am Bk Note	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	300	8⅜	8¼	8½	8⅜
38	19½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	24	23¼	24	23¼
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1100	103¾	102	103¼	101½
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	143	143	143	
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	600	17¼	17¼	17¼	16½
56½	32¾		Am Car & F pf	600	36	36	36	36
63½	46½	3	Am Chicle	300	64	64	64	64
62½	20⅜		Am Com Alcohol	1300	29¼	28½	28⅜	27½
13⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	400	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
11	4⅝		Am International	400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
15⅜	11½		Am Locomotive	300	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17½
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	400	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9
27⅜	14½		Am Metal	500	16	16	16	15⅜
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	700	5	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
26⅜	10¼	1⅞	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
17⅝	10		Am Radiator	5800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	2500	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
25⅜	9⅞		Am Seating	100	3			
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	20	19½	19½	
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	6800	38	36⅝	38	36¾
125	100		Am Smelt & R pf	500	115½	115½	115½	115¼
93½	71¼		Am SmRf 6% pf	100	98	98	98	
26½	10⅜		Am Steel Fdries	400	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
72	2	.2	Am Sugar Refg	500	62¼	61⅝	62	62½
131⅞	100½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	120⅛	120	120⅛	
125¼	105⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	116⅞	116¼	116½	116⅝
28¼	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	40	12	11	11	
83¼	36	2½	Am Woolen pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	
4⅛	1	h	Am Writ Pap	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6	1¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4⅝	
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	2100	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
13⅛	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	
105	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
96	76¼		Archer Daniels	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅜
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	400	98¼	96⅛	96⅛	
6¾	3⅜		Armour Ill A	1400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
64⅞	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pf n	800	63¼	62⅛	63¼	62⅜
77⅞	54		Armour Ill pf	100	76	76	76	76
8⅝	3		Armstrong Cork	100	5½	5½	5½	
58⅝	39	2	Amerada	500	40	39⅜	39⅝	40
43½	25⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	200	43	43	43	42½
23⅛	11½		Am Bk Note	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
13½	7		Am Crystal Sugar	300	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅜
38	19½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	24	23¼	24	23¼
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1100	103¾	102	103¼	101½
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	143	143	143	
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	600	17¼	17¼	17¼	16½
56½	32¾		Am Car & F pf	600	36	36	36	36
63½	46½	3	Am Chicle	300	64	64	64	64
62½	20⅜		Am Com Alcohol	1300	29¼	28½	28⅜	27½
13⅜	4½		Am & For Pow	400	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
11	4⅝		Am International	400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
15⅜	11½		Am Locomotive	300	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17½
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	400	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9
27⅜	14½		Am Metal	500	16	16	16	15⅜
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	700	5	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
26⅜	10¼	1⅞	Am P&L 5% pf	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
17⅝	10		Am Radiator	5800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	2500	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
25⅜	9⅞		Am Seating	100	3			
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	20	19½	19½	
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	6800	38	36⅝	38	36¾
125	100		Am Smelt & R pf	500	115½	115½	115½	115¼
93½	71¼		Am SmRf 6% pf	100	98	98	98	
26½	10⅜		Am Steel Fdries	400	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
72	2	.2	Am Sugar Refg	500	62¼	61⅝	62	62½
131⅞	100½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	120⅛	120	120⅛	
125¼	105⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	116⅞	116¼	116½	116⅝
28¼	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	40	12	11	11	
83¼	36	2½	Am Woolen pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	
4⅛	1	h	Am Writ Pap	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6	1¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4⅝	
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	2100	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
13⅛	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	
105	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
96	76¼		Archer Daniels	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅜
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	400	98¼	96⅛	96⅛	
6¾	3⅜		Armour Ill A	1400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
64⅞	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pf n	800	63¼	62⅛	63¼	62⅜
77⅞	54		Armour Ill pf	100	76	76	76	76
8⅝	3		Armstrong Cork	100	5½	5½	5½	
58⅝	39	2	Asso Dry Goods	400	43	42¼	43	42½
40½	29½	.50b	Asso Oil	50	35	34¾	34¾	
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2800	52⅞	53	53	51½
90	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	300	80	79	80	81
34½	24½		Atl Coast Line	200	31	31	31	31½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	600	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23⅝
55¾	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	44¼	43⅞	44¼	44½
15⅝	5½		Auburn Auto	12500	29¾	28½	28¾	29
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	100	11½	11½	11½	
10¼	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1100	4⅛	4	4	4
			—B—					
16	6½		Baldwin Loco	1600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅛
64⅜	27		Baldwin Loco pf	500	34½	33½	33½	
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	800	16¼	16	16⅛	15⅞
37⅜	16⅜		Balt & Ohio pf	190	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	20	40	40	40	
38½	16⅜		Barker Bros pf	30	22	22	22	22
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	1700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
91	55⅞	7	Beatrice Cr pf	500	90	90	90	
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	900	12⅞	12¼	12½	12¼
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	15⅞	15	15⅛	15
49½	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	2900	29	28⅜	28½	28
82	55	1⅜g	Beth Steel pf	100	63	63	63	63½
40	16½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	23⅜	22½	23	23¼
8⅝	3½		Blaw Knox	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
26	18	.40	Bloomingdale	50	20	20	20	20
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	106½	106½	106½	
10¼	6⅜		Boeing Airplane	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	53¾	53	53½	53
28¼	16⅛	1.60f	Borden	1100	26	25¾	26	25¾
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1600	24¼	23⅞	24	23⅝
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	3900	18	17¼	17¼	17¾
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	30	30	30	30¼
8⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
23⅞	13½		Brunswick Balke	100	5½	5½	5½	
11¾	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	80	53	53	53	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	1400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
15⅝	9		Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
10⅝	5		Bullard	400	9	8⅞	9	9¼
19⅝	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	2600	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13¾
15⅞	7⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf	30	11	10	11	10
3¼	1⅞		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2		2	
32⅝	13⅞		Byers	100	17	17	17	16½
67⅞	40		Byers pf	10	42½	42½	42½	
			—C—					
44⅞	18⅜	1½	Calif Packing	1600	36⅜	36	36¼	36½
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	2¼		Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15⅛	14¾	15¼	14⅞
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	2400	12¾	12¼	12½	12½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34	34
86¾	35		Case Threshg	3600	49	47¼	48¾	46⅜
33⅜	22	1	Caterpillar Trac	1800	28	27⅞	27⅝	27½
47⅞	17⅛	h	Celotex pf	800	26¾	26	26¼	25⅜
4		h	Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf	470	10⅜	9⅜	9⅞	9⅝
23⅜	13½		Central Aguirre	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
92	55		Central RR of NJ	100	58	58	58	
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2600	40⅛	38¾	39⅞	38
25	12		Certain-Teed pf	100	20	20	20	
46⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	600	43¼	43	43¼	43
7	1⅜	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	800	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
11⅞	4		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
11⅞	3		Chi Mil & St P	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	600	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1500	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅜	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	300	5	4¾	4¾	
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
11⅞	3¾		Childs Company	200	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
67¾	10		Chrysler	15200	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	35¼
13⅛	9¼		Cities Service	100	11	11	11	
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	
105	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
96	76¼		Archer Daniels	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅜
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	400	98¼	96⅛	96⅛	
6¾	3⅜		Armour Ill A	1400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
64⅞	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pf n	800	63¼	62⅛	63¼	62⅜
77⅞	54		Armour Ill pf	100	76	76	76	76
8⅝	3		Armstrong Cork	100	5½	5½	5½	
58⅝	39	2	Asso Dry Goods	400	43	42¼	43	42½
40½	29½	.50b	Asso Oil	50	35	34¾	34¾	
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2800	52⅞	53	53	51½
90	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	300	80	79	80	81
34½	24½		Atl Coast Line	200	31	31	31	31½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	600	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23⅝
55¾	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	44¼	43⅞	44¼	44½
15⅝	5½		Auburn Auto	12500	29¾	28½	28¾	29
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	100	11½	11½	11½	
10¼	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1100	4⅛	4	4	4
			—B—					
16	6½		Baldwin Loco	1600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅛
64⅜	27		Baldwin Loco pf	500	34½	33½	33½	
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	800	16¼	16	16⅛	15⅞
37⅜	16⅜		Balt & Ohio pf	190	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	20	40	40	40	
38½	16⅜		Barker Bros pf	30	22	22	22	22
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	1700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
91	55⅞	7	Beatrice Cr pf	500	90	90	90	
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	900	12⅞	12¼	12½	12¼
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	15⅞	15	15⅛	15
49½	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	2900	29	28⅜	28½	28
82	55	1⅜g	Beth Steel pf	100	63	63	63	63½
40	16½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	23⅜	22½	23	23¼
8⅝	3½		Blaw Knox	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
26	18	.40	Bloomingdale	50	20	20	20	20
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	106½	106½	106½	
10¼	6⅜		Boeing Airplane	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	53¾	53	53½	53
28¼	16⅛	1.60f	Borden	1100	26	25¾	26	25¾
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1600	24¼	23⅞	24	23⅝
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	3900	18	17¼	17¼	17¾
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	30	30	30	30¼
8⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
23⅞	13½		Brunswick Balke	100	5½	5½	5½	
11¾	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	80	53	53	53	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	1400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
15⅝	9		Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
10⅝	5		Bullard	400	9	8⅞	9	9¼
19⅝	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	2600	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13¾
15⅞	7⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf	30	11	10	11	10
3¼	1⅞		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2		2	
32⅝	13⅞		Byers	100	17	17	17	16½
67⅞	40		Byers pf	10	42½	42½	42½	
			—C—					
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1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	2¼		Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15⅛	14¾	15¼	14⅞
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	2400	12¾	12¼	12½	12½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34	34
86¾	35		Case Threshg	3600	49	47¼	48¾	46⅜
33⅜	22	1	Caterpillar Trac	1800	28	27⅞	27⅝	27½
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4		h	Celotex vtc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf	470	10⅜	9⅜	9⅞	9⅝
23⅜	13½		Central Aguirre	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
92	55		Central RR of NJ	100	58	58	58	
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2600	40⅛	38¾	39⅞	38
25	12		Certain-Teed pf	100	20	20	20	
46⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	600	43¼	43	43¼	43
7	1⅜	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	800	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
11⅞	4		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
11⅞	3		Chi Mil & St P	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	600	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1500	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅜	3¾		Chi Pneu Tool	300	5	4¾	4¾	
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
11⅞	3¾		Childs Company	200	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
67¾	10		Chrysler	15200	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	35¼
13⅛	9¼		Cities Service	100	11	11	11	
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	
105	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
96	76¼		Archer Daniels	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅜
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	400	98¼	96⅛	96⅛	
6¾	3⅜		Armour Ill A	1400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
64⅞	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pf n	800	63¼	62⅛	63¼	62⅜
77⅞	54		Armour Ill pf	100	76	76	76	76
8⅝	3		Armstrong Cork	100	5½	5½	5½	
58⅝	39	2	Asso Dry Goods	400	43	42¼	43	42½
40½	29½	.50b	Asso Oil	50	35	34¾	34¾	
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2800	52⅞	53	53	51½
90	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	300	80	79	80	81
34½	24½		Atl Coast Line	200	31	31	31	31½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	600	23¾	23⅛	23¾	23⅝
55¾	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	44¼	43⅞	44¼	44½
15⅝	5½		Auburn Auto	12500	29¾	28½	28¾	29
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	100	11½	11½	11½	
10¼	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	1100	4⅛	4	4	4
			—B—					
16	6½		Baldwin Loco	1600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅛
64⅜	27		Baldwin Loco pf	500	34½	33½	33½	
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	800	16¼	16	16⅛	15⅞
37⅜	16⅜		Balt &

Commerce and Finance

Richberg States Price Raising Course to Be Cautious One

Business and Industry

NRA Is to Take Middle Course, Says Richberg

Price Raising to Be Done Cautiously—No State Control of Industry

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, one of President Roosevelt's chief spokesmen, in the course of a continued campaign to reassure business last night gave strong indication that the Administration's price raising efforts will proceed with caution.

The path Mr. Richberg advocated was described by him as not "the extreme right or extreme left," but more of a middle course. Speaking before the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, he hit at critics of the Administration, contended an unbalanced budget was justified under the circumstances and asked people generally to "have faith" in the President.

His statement about price raising was considered of particular significance as coming shortly after a recent indication by President Roosevelt that some prices have not yet risen enough.

Against State Control

"It is undoubtedly true that this process (of increasing wages and prices) may be accelerated too rapidly," he said. "Unless there is a careful restraint upon both increasing labor costs and increasing prices, a delicate balance will be upset. Too high prices will stifle purchasing power; too high wages will either stifle production on or so hasten the substitution of machine power for man power that new eras of unemployment will be created."

Immediately after publication of Mr. Roosevelt's views about increasing prices one section of business was quick to interpret them as forecasting further monetary manipulation. Mr. Richberg's remarks were not specific but they showed that the Administration is fully cognizant both of expressed fears by business and of consumers complaints about a rising cost of living.

The recovery coördinator told his audience that in whatever he said there was "no threat of sweeping changes or the application of any novel theories." As for the Administration's course, he said:

"We are not going back to 1926 to rehearse again for the follies of 1929.

"We will not follow other nations into state control of industry and accept the loss of self government and the death of individual freedom.

"Nor will the American people tolerate a private monopolistic control of trade and industry under any name or in any form.

"We must and we will go forward along the road upon which we have set our feet—the road of self-discipline and the establishment of an industrial law and order in the relations of businessmen with each other and of employers with employees."

Mr. Richberg declared that the best features of NRA would be continued and expanded.

NRA Going Forward

"Regardless of temporary difficulties and misunderstanding," he said, "the NRA is going forward and it will merit and obtain increasing public support as its policies and purposes are more clearly defined and more consistently maintained.

Mr. Richberg contended that the present "is no time for the petty partisanship of ordinary political campaigns."

"For example," he said, "a critic told me the other day that the Democratic platform of 1932 promised that government expenses would be cut, the budget balanced and the Government taken out of the field of private business; and he complained that these promises had not been kept. . . .

"The fundamental unsoundness of this variety of criticism lies in three facts: First, the Democratic platform was adopted in June, 1932. Second, our financial and industrial structure was on the verge of collapse in March, 1933, when the present administration came into power. Third, from that day to this the continuing improvement of our economic health has depended absolutely upon the maintenance of public support for millions of individuals and for the huge institutions upon which the welfare of 120,000,000 people depends."

Sugar Consumption In Europe Higher

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Consumption of sugar in the 14 principal European countries during the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1934, totaled 7,344,134 long tons, raw sugar value, as against 7,138,671 tons consumed during the previous year, an increase of 205,463 tons, or approximately 2.9 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Co. Production during the same period amounted to 5,452,599 tons, an increase of 335,721 tons, or 6.5 per cent over that of last year.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Sept. 1, 1934, approximated 1,797,264 tons as compared with 1,953,268 tons on the same date last year, a falling off of 156,004 tons, or approximately 8 per cent.

Otis Steel Not to Join Big $323,000,000 Merger

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—One corner on the proposed pentagon steel merger involving a capitalization of $323,000,000 apparently has been knocked off by action of Otis Steel Company directors in turning down two offers to join the combine headed by Republic Steel Corporation.

E. J. Kulas, president of Otis, announced last night the Otis board could not see its way clear to go along with Republic, Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company and Truscon Steel by recommending the merger to the stockholders.

Sees Business Rise

Dr. Lionel D. Edie
Chief Economist of Standish, Racey & McKay, Inc.

National Business Show in N. Y. Takes 40 P. C. More Space

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The thirty-first annual National Business Show is on at Commerce Hall in the Port Authority Building here today, heralded by its sponsors as foreshadowing a great increase in business activity soon.

The unprecedented amount of space which the leading office equipment manufacturers of the world have reserved for exhibits at the show was interpreted by business authorities as "an exceedingly happy harbinger of commerce and industry."

When the show opened today, 40 per cent more space was occupied by exhibitors than had been sold to manufacturers in any of the 30 predecessor exhibitions, Mr. Frank E. Tupper, managing director of the show for 24 years, said.

"One of our most dependable economic barometers is the demand for office equipment," he continued. "The depression's depths were accurately reflected in limited displays at recent National Business Shows. This year, however, the office equipment industry's optimism about our economic future is faithfully mirrored by the fact that the exhibits will total in acreage 40 per cent more than in 1921, the largest previous year, and about 100 per cent more than last year."

Crude Oil Output In United States Up 80,919 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 16 (AP)—Production of crude oil in the United States rose 80,919 barrels from 2,467,905 to 2,548,824 barrels last week due to fluctuations in the three major producing areas, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma production increased from 420,775 to 513,205 barrels and California output rose from 450,000 to 482,000 barrels, while in Texas there was a drop from 1,110,567 to 1,072,577 barrels daily average. East Texas increased slightly, from 529,697 to 530,655 barrels.

Reports from other areas showed: Kansas production varied only 375 barrels daily average, rising to 120,575 barrels; in the Rocky Mountains there was a decrease from 97,890 to 95,960 barrels; in the eastern area, including Michigan, production fell from 135,228 to 133,801 barrels.

Is Optimistic Over British Steel Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Confidence in the future of the British steel industry has been expressed by Mr. Walter Benton Jones, chairman of the United Steel Companies, Ltd.

"In the past year," he said at the annual meeting of the company here, "a considerable recovery has been made. . . . The steel trade has had its share in this recovery for during the period the steel ingot output of 8,327,000 tons was greater than the output of any year since 1929. . . .

"Steel manufacturing is an expanding industry. . . . In spite of our resources of coal and ore we have not reached the same level of production per head of population as has been reached in the United States, in Germany, France, Belgium or Luxemburg.

"We have now followed the example of other steel producing countries and adopted a protective tariff and so long as these countries insist on making their own steel we shall do the same. This country is a large user of steel and its consumption is growing."

Gold Rush Developing In Hills of Canton, China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG, Oct. 16—Reports from the Yin Ping district, near Canton, state that gold in important quantities has been discovered.

There are several thousand people digging for gold in the mountains daily, and the place is rapidly developing into a gold-rush city, reminiscent of the old California days.

It has been roughly estimated that 10,000 ounces of gold have already been sold to neighboring Chinese cities and to Hong Kong, and much more is said to have been hoarded by the Chinese villagers. According to the opinion of experienced returned overseas Chinese who have labored in American gold mines, the gold discovered at Yin Ping is of high quality.

Lower Corporate Income Seen Due To Welfare Needs

Dr. Edie Says, However, Business to Increase From Now Into Spring

That corporate earning power will tend to decrease and be lower in 1935 than in 1934 due to the increasing social overhead of the army of unemployed, a burden which will probably be carried by industrial corporations, was the statement yesterday of Dr. Lionel D. Edie, chief economist of Standish, Racey & McKay, Inc., speaking before a group of Boston business men. Dr. Edie looks, however, for a ground-swell of activity running into the spring, partly induced by a change on the part of the Administration toward a more conservative course. He gave his belief that no wild inflation was at all likely.

Dr. Edie said in part:

"One of the most popular theories today is that conservative investment policy must be completely overhauled because wild inflation is inevitable. This theory is dangerous and misleading and anyone who in the past 18 months has departed widely from old-fashioned, tried and tested investment principles because of the inflation scare has made very costly mistakes.

"It is, of course, true that certain modifications of policy are in order during the period of great uncertainties. The task of the hour is to recognize in what particular and concrete ways the problem has changed, but this does not mean such radical moves as dumping the portfolios of good bonds overboard and making a shift entirely into common stocks as a hedge against wild inflation.

Hold Good Railroad Bonds

"To illustrate, railroad bonds have been the favorite outlet for investment of funds for the past 50 years. Everyone has to admit that the fundamental economic position of the railroad industry has changed. What the roads need is not more regulation but more traffic. In 600,000 carloads of freight per week probably half or more of the roads are not earning fixed charges while on 700,000 carloads per week a great majority of the roads would be fairly prosperous. In the meantime bonds which are properly backed by good railroad property and which can liberally cover interest charges even at the present level of traffic are as conservative an investment as they ever were. A large number of common stocks representing the equity have practically been confiscated by rising labor costs and taxes and low-grade bonds have become in effect the real equity.

"This is a non-political talk but in order to comment on the business situation and outlook I must say this much about the New Deal. A year ago when commodity markets were crumbling and pessimism was acute I expressed the view that what we were then witnessing was only a minor crisis under the New Deal and that the major test of the New Deal would not come until the summer of 1934. I think the last three months represented a major panic on the New Deal and that during the past few weeks the Administration's policy has been undergoing some very fundamental changes in a conservative direction. These changes will permit a ground swell of business activity which has already begun and will continue until the spring of next year. Between now and the end of December the main impetus to this ground swell is mass purchasing power and a consequent boom in merchandising particularly marked in agricultural areas.

Activity Into the Spring

"After December the ground-swell will be continued into the spring by virtue of the fact that the automobile industry and semi-capital goods generally will swing into a normal spring activity. In the meantime the third element in business, namely, the heavy capital goods industries, will be relatively flat with occasional seasonal fluctuations. Probably we shall not repeat the great experiment in priming the pump which was tried out in the winter and spring just passed. At the earliest, the beginning of the fundamental natural recovery cycle in the heavy goods industries can be visualized for the autumn of 1935.

Although except for the heavy goods industries the outlook is for a ground-swell of rising activity running into the spring, nevertheless it is doubtful whether profits of industrial corporations will be as great in 1935 as in 1934. If we take the four-year period 1932 to 1935 as a unit we shall probably look back on 1934 as the year of peak earning power for industrial corporations taken collectively.

The reason for this observation is mainly the prospect that the social overhead of the army of unemployed will tend to be loaded increasingly upon the activity of industrial corporation. The actual increase will not be as great as the threatened increase but it will be great enough to cause a shock to earning power."

U. S. Business Failures Highest Since February

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The uptrend in failures continues, as the number for the latest week was in excess of any week since early in February. Records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Thursday, Oct. 11, showed 267 such defaults in the United States, the fourth successive week to register an increase. The number for the two weeks preceding was 248 and 203, respectively, while in the corresponding week of last year, there were 257 failures reported.

The latest report is the first for the current year to show an increase over the number of failures recorded for the corresponding week in 1933. The increase in the latest week was very largely in the East.

Investment Expert Believes Broad-Scale Rise in Making

Redmond & Co. Partner Thinks Inflation Now in Second Phase—Important Factor Is Improved Outlook for Reviving International Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Indications are that business and the security markets are starting on their way to substantial recovery, possibly amounting to boom proportions, that may last about two years, subject to temporary interruptions, in the opinion of Edward V. Jaeger, executive partner of Redmond & Co. He partly bases his prognostication on the fact that people's confidence is returning, the evidence that the Administration is aware that Government credit is near the danger zone and prospects for better international trade relations.

Sees Inflation Growing

In support of his forecast, Mr. Jaeger points to the sequence of recorded stock movements during the past 37 years which "indicate not only this upward price movement as a possibility, but as a probability."

Holding that inflation is now in its secondary stage, Mr. Jaeger says:

"We do not subscribe to the opinion that is generally expressed that it will take an overt act on the part of the Government to start the present huge inflation machine in motion. On the contrary we feel that, like the turn of the tide, the change has occurred without having generally been recognized, but that before many months have elapsed the extent and rapidity with which we are moving along this road will be obvious to those who follow economic developments. In other words, we believe that inflation is in its secondary phase."

Mr. Jaeger states that when the full development of confidence is reached, "it will be at the top of a bull market and not at the beginning of it." "That we are moving in this direction, however, is indicated by the events of the past few weeks," he continues.

Hopefulness Is Reviving

"Whereas, less than a month ago business executives in this country were fearful of the future of the profit incentive, today there is beginning to dawn the hope that with a reconstructed and simplified NRA, which will retain its good points, a more reasonable certainty of business profits exists. Perhaps this is but a straw in the wind, but nevertheless there is a revival of hopefulness and moderate confidence that tried business principles are to have greater recognition by the Government, as against some of the theoretical experimentation of the past year.

"Of equal and probably more importance are the recent indications that the Administration thoroughly realizes the danger zone which government credit has reached. Furthermore, with the world situation such as it is and with the question of the gold bloc adherence to that metal drawing to a probable decision at an early date, it is unreasonable to expect definite stabilization before next year."

While broad-scale revival of international trade depends upon an international monetary agreement, Mr. Jaeger states that "the important thing to our way of thinking is the fact that for the first time in four years, countries are again thinking in the terms of international trade and are seeking to revive it."

Help to Capital Goods

The Government's housing program "seems to be definitely promising," as a step in the recovery in capital goods industries, he says. He further believes that the "rail industry is to receive definite and new assistance from the Government both through loans and legislative action in the next Congress. Should this occur, the impetus to capital goods production next spring might prove the turning point in our whole industrial and unemployment situation."

After discussing the technical characteristics of a changing market, Mr. Jaeger concludes:

"We not only believe that the trend is up, but that it will continue in this direction despite intervening reactions or periods of hesitation which are just as much an accompaniment of a bull market as are rallies in their speculative relationship to an extended downward movement. We are not optimistic about an immediate large increase in volume or rapid advance in prices because if events follow their logical and historic sequence, it will probably be a matter of months before the permanency of what may be taking place today is generally accepted by the public as genuine."

News Notes—South America

Argentine Export Trade—A value decline of approximately 15 per cent was registered in Argentina's export trade with the United States in the first eight months of the current year as compared with the corresponding period of 1933, says a report from Buenos Aires. Shipments of Argentine products to U. S. markets were valued at $19,348,022 and $22 646,028, respectively, for the two periods. Despite the decline in American business the Argentine shippers are of the opinion that recent drought in the United States will react favorably on exports to the U. S. of Argentine wheat, corn and fodder, and that shipments of such commodities will shortly take place.

* * *

Motors—Imports of motor vehicles in Argentina have increased to a notable extent during the current year, says Washington advices. During the first seven months of 1934 total receipts amounted to 10,885 units as compared with 5150 in the like period of 1933, an increase of 5735 units, or approximately 111 per cent. During the 1934 period American makes accounted for 89.5 per cent of total motor vehicle imports as compared with 83.4 per cent in the first seven months of 1933.

* * *

Argentine Cotton Output—During the periods 1928-29 and 1932-33 the area of Argentina's cotton planted increased 99,000 and 138,000 hectares, respectively, says a report to the Department of Commerce at Washington. During the same period production of unginned cotton advanced from 92,644 metric tons to 113,313 metric tons while the fiber produced rose from 25,690 metric tons to 32,511 tons. The 1933-34 crop is estimated at between 115,000 and 120,000 metric tons of unginned cotton which will yield between 34,500 and 35,000 metric tons of fiber.

* * *

Road Building—The employment of reinforced concrete for road building in Argentina has increased steadily from 1924, when the total for the entire country was only 53,024 square meters, up to 1932. In that year as a result of economic conditions, all work connected with the surfacing of roads declined appreciably, and the use of concrete in construction of this nature decreased 38 per cent as compared with 1931 totals.

* * *

Brazil Cotton Output—Brazil's cotton production is estimated at 271,700 metric tons in 1934 as compared with 149,636 metric tons in 1933, by the Agricultural Service at Brazil. Production in the northern districts of Brazil will total 163,200 metric tons in 1934 as compared with 101,536 metric tons in 1933, while the output in the southern districts is estimated at 108,500 metric tons in 1934 as compared with 48,100 metric tons in 1933. A metric ton of cotton equals approximately 4.6 bales of 500 pounds.

* * *

Motor Imports—Improvement in Brazil's economic position has been reflected in increased imports of motor vehicles despite the restricting influence exerted by the control of exchange, says a report to Washington. Receipts of passenger cars during the second quarter of the current year totaled 1520 units as compared with 1165 units in the first quarter, an increase of 22 per cent. United States makes registered substantial gains and represent approximately 95 per cent of total imports. The number of vehicles imported from European countries increased from 25 units in the first quarter to 56 units in the second.

* * *

Iron and Steel Imports—Imports of iron and steel into Brazil during 1933 covering 25 of the principal classifications amounted to 240,381 metric tons, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the preceding year.

* * *

Colombian Gold—During the first half of this year Colombia increased its gold and silver production substantially compared with the like period in 1933. According to reports from Bogota, the output of gold in the 1934 period totaled 5,021,135 grams, an increase of more than 1,000,000 grams over the first half of 1933. Production of silver in the first half of 1934 amounted to 1,802,721 grams, an increase of 318,956 grams over the like period of 1933.

* * *

Colombia's Foreign Trade—Substantial improvement in the foreign trade of Colombia during the first half of 1934 is reported to the Department of Commerce. Imports into the country from all sources during January-June, 1934, were valued at 35,184,000 pesos, an increase of 14,515,000 pesos compared with the first half of 1933. Export trade in the first half of the current year was valued at 75,307,000 pesos compared with only 28,832,000 pesos in the 1933 period. (Colombian peso valued at 89 cents in first half of 1933 and 64 cents in first half of 1934.)

* * *

Chilean Wool Trade—Aided by high protective tariffs, Chile's woolen manufacturing industry has steadily increased its output, says a Washington report. Domestic production of woolen goods has increased from 1,215,000 square meters in 1931 to 1,695,000 in 1932 and 2,281,000 in 1933. It is estimated that production in the first five months of the current year was 20 per cent in excess of the like 1933 period and about as large as for the entire year of 1931.

* * *

Chile's Economic Position—Notable economic progress was made by Chile in the first half of the current year, according to an analysis of Chilean trade by the Commerce Department. The total foreign trade in the first half of 1934 amounted to 343,400,000 pesos compared with 260,500,000 pesos in the like period of 1933. Exports increased by 49 per cent but imports remained practically stationary. Chile's balance of trade was favorable by 167,200,000 pesos. Imports were largely confined to prime necessities and materials for industries.

Substantial Rise In Cotton Cloth Demand for Week

All Sections Benefit From Buyers—Prices Steady—Association Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 16—After vacillating previously during the whole period following the reopening of the cotton mills after the strike, the primary cotton cloth market seemed to have reached a basis on which buyers were willing to operate in fair volume.

During all of the recent period since the strike they have carefully avoided covering any but their most urgent needs. Toward the end of the short week, the raw cotton market began to advance again, and buyers abandoned hope of lower cloth prices and placed substantial orders for a wide variety of constructions at the mill prices.

On Thursday, which was the last market day of the week, the print cloth yarn goods market was more active than on any day since the strike, and large orders were booked for October-November delivery. The trading was notable also for the wide variety of constructions traded in.

Printers, converters, jobbers, and bag manufacturers were all represented. The buying included lots from 5000 pieces, viz., 300,000 yards, downward. It was noted that if Thursday's volume could be maintained for three or four days it would undoubtedly lead to a reversal of the price trend.

Carded broadcloths after being nearly dormant for about a week displayed unusual activity, mostly in the 36½-inch 5.00-yard, 80x60s which sold at 7c generally but closed at 7¼c. The 100x60s held firm at 9c. Sheetings stiffened when the low offering ceased. The bag trade bought a number of carload lots of various constructions. Drills, osnaburgs and twills moved in slightly better volume.

In the fine and fancy goods division business was not so active as in recent weeks. Buyers of these goods after the strike obtained most of their needs in this line the demand has quieted down.

There was considerable second-hand selling of fine combed lawns at slightly under the market and some mills yielded to such pressure and met the second-hand prices but usually other mills held firm.

The rayon cloth section was again relatively quiet with some business done by second hands at considerable concessions from the mill prices.

Considerable interest was manifested in the market at the call for a special meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Greenville, N. C. on Oct. 19. It is ostensibly called to hear the report of the code authority members as to the contemplated moves by the Government which may affect the cotton manufacturing industry and to form plans to combat the inroads of the United Textile Workers and their rising influence at Washington.

Half Interest to Be Paid on Dawes' Plan Bonds by the Reich

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The trustees for the German External Loan of 1924 have announced that 50 per cent of the nominal amounts due on all coupons of the loan maturing on Oct. 15 will be paid, according to a statement made public by S. Parker Gilbert, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. About $60,000,000 of the Dawes Plan dollar bonds are still outstanding.

Mr. Gilbert's statement, which he would not amplify, says that the trustees for the loan, who are Dean Jay, C. E. Der Meulen and Gates W. McGarrah, "announce, prior to the suspension of the service of this loan in the currencies of the respective issues, they had received in those currencis sums enabling them to pay 50 per cent of the nominal amounts due on all coupons of the loan maturing on Oct. 15, 1934. Holders of such coupons may present them to paying agents in the usual manner, whereupon 50 per cent of their nominal amount will be paid. The coupons will be marked by perforation 50 per cent paid and returned to the presenter."

France Acts to End Import Quota System

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—France suspended the import quota system on machines and machine tools today, articles in which there is generous American trade, in the first step to substitute higher tariffs for quotas.

The commerce ministry for weeks has been studying the change, which importers said was expected to be applied shortly to other products. There was a general tariff increase on machine goods to compensate for the shelving of the quota.

Nonferrous Metals Have Contrary Price Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Metals have displayed contrasts. Silver kept going up last week and yesterday rose to a new high for the last five years when it sold at 55¼c an ounce. Zinc on the other hand declined to 3.80c a pound, East St. Louis, a new low for the year. Tin declined to 50½c because of declines in sterling exchange, the tin price touching the bottom figure since June. Other metals were steady.

A better demand for copper both here and abroad has been noted. American consumers gained confidence in the market when producers reiterated that prices will not be reduced below the present nine-cent quotation for blue eagle metal.

AAA Payments To Farmers Average $90

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 16

FARMERS in the United States are receiving Farm Administration checks for their coöperation in the Government's program to control corn and hog production.

The first installment checks are averaging slightly more than $90.

Up to Oct. 10, 1,249,600 contract signers have received about $114,654,000. Only a little more than $18,000,000 of the estimated total of first payments remains to be paid.

Checks were sent to producers in 46 states up to Oct. 7.

Rubber Production Restriction Sends Raw Prices Upward

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The scheme to restrict rubber production gradually is making itself felt in the price of raw rubber which has improved to 7⅝ pence per pound, the highest in more than four years.

It was generally believed in the market a condition is approaching which should bring many producing estates to a dividend paying basis. This undoubtedly has been the stimulus to the recent buying of rubber shares on the exchange.

Belief also prevails that the "control" is not aiming at any sharp advance in the commodity price, but rather to insure a steady level based on cost of production coupled with considerations of fluctuations in world consumption.

Control authorities, according to market opinion, are not overlooking the fact that a sudden price increase would check consumption.

Efforts also are being made to persuade Dutch native producers to fall into line with other estates, and to regulate prices and supplies in such a way that will prevent dissatisfaction among producers and embarrassment to the Dutch East Indies Government in connection with the export tax.

Favorable advices from the United States and Singapore have assisted the firmer tendency of the raw product.

New Life Insurance In September Drops 4.5 P. C. Below 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—New life insurance production in September fell 4.5 per cent below September of last year, which is the first loss registered so far this year, it is revealed today by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in a report which summarizes the business records of 42 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in the country. This loss compares with a gain of 1.6 per cent at the end of August over the corresponding month of 1933.

For the first nine months of the year, the total volume of new business of these companies was $6,395,381,000, compared with $5,758,935,000 last year—an increase of 11.1 per cent.

For September, the total new business of all classes was 551,556,000, compared with $577,776,000 during September of 1933, or a decrease of 4.5 per cent. New ordinary insurance declined to $359,334,000, compared with $374,643,000 last year, and industrial insurance amounted to $170,394,000, against $180,105,000. Group insurance dropped almost $2,000,000 to a total of $21,087,000.

Tung Oil Production In U. S. Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 16—A week's inspection trip through three southeastern states to determine the possibilities for increased tung oil production has been completed by Mr. C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Federal funds may be made available for the promotion of this new industry in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

The Federal Relief Administration is understood to have under consideration the possibility of hastening the growth of the industry by planting substantial acreage of tung trees from which the nuts are taken and crushed into oil. The oil, used as an ingredient of paint, varnishes and other products, is now imported entirely from China.

Mr. Concannon viewed the South as the future location of a profitable paint and varnish business, supplying an entirely new market. Tung oil, he reported, can be produced in Dixie at 5 cents a pound. The market price now is 10 cents a pound.

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RFC Borrowers Need Not Hurry To Repay Loans

Chairman Jones, in Easing Terms, Suggests Money Be Kept 'in Action'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, acting to ease the burdens of debtors and expand credit, has decreed a virtual five-year moratorium on the repayment to it of many loans.

Laying down a policy that "leniency be granted to all borrowers," Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, directed that in cases where the corporation's security will not suffer and where such action is desired, "extensions" be granted for as much as five years from next Jan. 31.

Mr. Jones told newspaper men that repayments of RFC loans are proceeding at such a rate as to indicate a continuance of liquidation.

"We should rather," he explained, "that debtors use some of their money for current purposes, and to that end we shall aid in refinancing their short term loans into five year paper."

In a note sent to all managers of the RFC loan agencies, Mr. Jones said:

"Partial payments are preferable but forced liquidation is not in the interest of recovery, and we wish to be as helpful as possible to our borrowers in meeting their obligations of citizenship, as well as to pay their debts to the corporation."

This policy is of a kind with the recent decision directing federal bank examiners to ease their stringent examination of banks, some of which complained they dared not lend except on a most conservative basis.

The policy also has an indirect link with the President's announced belief that some prices have not yet advanced sufficiently. Easing of debts has an inflationary effect in that it increases the amount of funds available for current uses, and if such money is used to buy goods, prices are raised in the face of growing demand. Such expansion is in line with the Administration's theory of increasing credit.

Mr. Jones's announcement indicated also the dissatisfaction of Administration officials with the slowness of bank lending. Debtors are too anxious to become liquid, he intimated, and bankers should attempt to follow the thesis that many short-term loans should be transformed into the long-term variety.

Rise in the Basic Trends Gives Trade Favorable Outlook

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Irregular industrial sales and a drop in industrial activity in the third quarter failed to prevent five primary factors from reaching higher levels when compared with the like period in 1933. Although the principal indices reflected reduced industrial activity, wages and employment gained, prices rose, and bank clearings at centers outside of New York were held constantly above last year's positions, according to a survey of industry for the third quarter of 1934, which has just been completed by the Research Department of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"While a number of industries curtailed production because of labor difficulties, these were not a major factor in reducing output," the survey says. "Curtailment, where it occurred, was due chiefly to the industry bringing production into alignment with current distributive requirements. Sales of meat and other food products were well ahead of last year's totals. This also was true of automobiles, motor accessories, radios, tobacco manufactures, advertising lineage, electrical equipment, aircraft, amusements, and building. For chain-store groups and mail-order houses, some spectacular increases were revealed in the comparison with the 1933 totals.

"The preponderance of favorable elements shows that industry is on a higher level than a year ago, and that, at the beginning of the final quarter of 1934, it is in a strong position for a continued forward movement."

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Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

A Shrub That Is on the Job the Year Round

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

King of the Heath Family

Woodland Conditions Will Make Them Happiest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Keene, Va.

THE heath family — of which rhododendron is king—is wonderful for getting quick results, when a waste space must be suddenly turned into a garden, and not the kind of garden which requires continuous weeding and hoeing. This whole group has its own way of looking natural in its new environment.

Rhododendron looks "folksy" even as far from home as in England. It is not native there, but a most pampered adopted child. It has been hybridized ad infinitum by those clever British horticulturists and grows tree-high in great masses, inconceivably blossom-covered. Things which for us in the United States blossom weeks apart, in England, burst out before our astonished eyes at one and the same time!

Yes, we have a lot to learn from the old country—and especially about rhododendrons.

Of course, I came home from England with mental pictures of all the lovely places I'd seen. I was even fired with the idea that I might outdo the English in my relations with rhododendrons. To us, they were natives—so why not? I came to disappointment, however, because, instead of studying up the subject in advance, I used the trial and error method—mostly error. My faults were mainly these! I forgot that rhododendrons were gregarious, so tried to make my plants go very far. Result: forlorn scragginess. I had also jerked them ruthlessly out of their beloved woods, and they just wouldn't appreciate my nice bath of sunshine. But the whole tale doesn't end badly. At last, I've lovely masses and just as flourishing and "bloomified" as one could expect. Maybe I'd better explain in a few words what I learned by hard lessons and rhododendron mortality.

First of all, I remember that roots love darkness rather than light. I transplant them on a dull day. After transplanting, I pack them down properly, so that they'll feel at home. The plants are stocky with lots of shoots coming up from the bottom at once. Most of these have bloomed the first year after planting. I am ruthless about pruning off dead and dying shoots, but careful not to remove finished flowers and seed pods until autumn. The new growth has a way of coming out close beside this fruit and a premature snipping off of pods may result in a loss of new leaves and of next season's blossoms.

My second point is to have well-massed heaths together, so that they will not get lonely. My later successful clumps were placed in the moderate shade, beloved of the heath family. The well-balled plants were laid in holes somewhat too big the rest of the space being taken up with leaf mold from my own woods and coarse building sand. Water was used abundantly during the time of planting and again during dry seasons. To add the proper amount of acidity I have used aluminum sulphate. I also kept the plants well mulched with leaves—preferably oak—at all seasons, but more heavily during the winter. Heaths love a diet of rotten apples, as these give both nourishment and acidity.

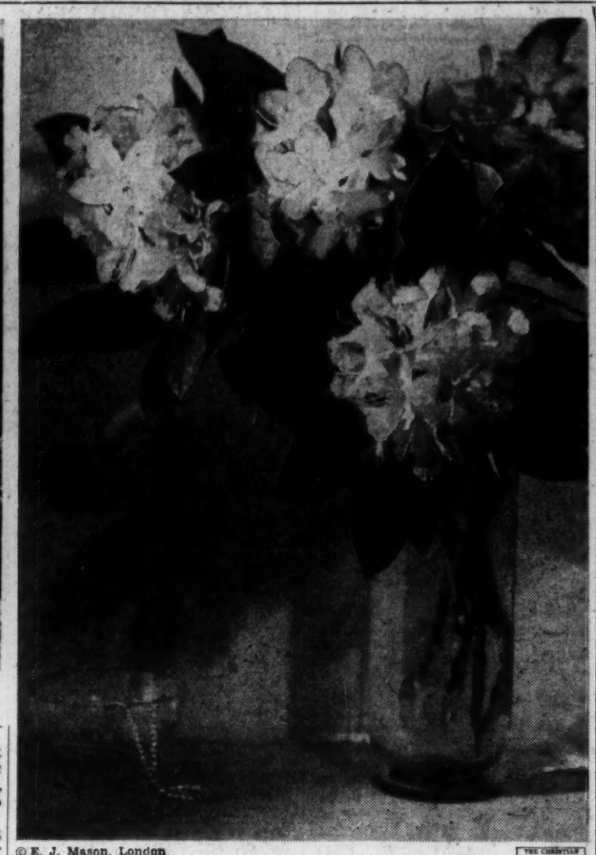
This brings us to the third point—nourishment. For rhododendrons like plenty of acid fertilizer and plenty of water. The plants speak through their leaves, which curl up with too much cold or drought and turn a sad yellow when hungry for food or acid. At 25 degrees Fahrenheit and lower, I can almost read temperature by watching the curling up of these chatty leaves; so they are really barometers and thermometers in one!

To sum up, remember where rhododendrons love to grow and simulate nature for them as far as possible. That means: give them the shade, mulching and acidity of their original mountain homes.

L. L. M.

Courtesy of Massachusetts Horticultural Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Rhododendron Path Is Especially Lovely When Seen Against a Bit of Evergreen Woodland, as Here.



© E. J. Mason, London

A Flower Little Used in Bouquets, the Rhododendron Is Effective and Colorful for Home Decoration.

Courtesy of Washington Society for Conservation of Wild Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Great Clumps of Rhododendron Blossoms from the State of Washington.

Design in the Bathroom

Fixtures Chosen for Convenience and Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHATEVER decorative treatment is given the bathroom, it should be remembered that its first function is utility. Usefulness should never be sacrificed for beauty. Nor need it be, for plumbing manufacturers and designers have coöperated in offering a practical union of the two qualities.

Today, in addition to giving a decorative treatment to the bathroom, its utility has been intensified by studying its needs and logical purposes. Beyond the three main fixtures—tub, lavatory and closet—the next necessity is cabinet space.

When we have provided the most convenient arrangement for these necessities, we have the background for a truly useful room.

Let us consider possible plans. Suppose the lavatory is located in the center of a wall, with space for shelves on either side. If we recess this fixture into an arched alcove, we can build our cupboard space into the wall, its outer edge even with the front of the lavatory. This plan economizes space and makes the cupboards appear part of the decorative plan.

Behind the lavatory mirror a chest may be concealed for essential appurtenances. On both sides shelves, open or inclosed behind glass doors, can be built. In a bathroom serving more than one person, the shelves on one side may be used for feminine needs and those on the other for masculine needs. Face cloths, hand towels and bath towels should be placed, so that if the rack proves vacant a soapy hand can clutch a fresh supply.

Beneath the shelves we can have on one side drawers for reserve supplies of towels and toiletries and a cupboard to hold room cleansers, large bottles and bulky preparations. On the other side similar drawers will serve the men, and a space corresponding to the cupboard will house a soiled clothes hamper. If you wish, you may extend shelves to the floor, and fit in a closed cupboard somewhere else for whatever offends the eye.

If your bathroom is already built and you are thinking of having its face lifted, nothing could be simpler. Build out your wall to the edge of the lavatory with compoboard or some other composition, to give ample room behind the new partition for shelves. The shelf niche can be lined with glass, or with a shiny lacquer in white or a color. Strip the edges of the partition with chromium for a shiny and utilitarian finish.

An alternate placing for the lavatory is under a window—an especially strategic location if no dressing table is supplied. In this case our double shelf plan can be the same. We can, if we feel inclined, omit the high shelves on both sides, retaining low chests of drawers which extend into the room, proffering flat tops for bottles, soap, towels and what not. These tops should be of glass, metal or lacquered wood and can accommodate towel racks on the sides toward the lavatory.

If you choose not to build them, sets of shelves and drawers can be bought at any department store. They come in different shapes, to fit any corner or space that may be left in the planning of your bathroom.

When modernizing, you might investigate the wall sections with built-in fixtures, that can be installed right over your own walls.

Good Illumination

Good illumination is a comfort, so we have a light on each side of the lavatory to illumine the face evenly; or we may conceal a light in a groove at the mirror top. This is in addition to a frosted globe in the center ceiling. You can buy light brackets of chromium in the same design as your plumbing fixtures, faucets, towel racks, and even soap dish.

There are illuminated mirrors that hang on the wall and are grand for shaving. And the lavatory mirror may be triple, for viewing all angles of your coiffure. Speaking of mirrors, the bathroom door is an ideal place for a full-length looking glass.

Space should be left in the average bathroom for a dressing table and stool. The table can be modern, with a top of bakelite or colored glass, and chromium legs; or a bit more charming with a flounce of glazed chintz and a glass slab on top over the same material or figured wallpaper.

You can buy dressing tables in many color combinations, with tops which lift to reveal an illuminated mirror. Some of these tables, which come in various shapes, conceal shelves and drawers, and still others include a concealed clothes hamper.

There should be a wall plug at a convenient height for a curling iron and other electrical appliances.

The tub, lavatory and closet should be of the same design, and plain surfaces are sanitary and easy to keep clean. One recent development is the lavatory with extra wide rim. One model combines a table with the bowl—especially handy if convenient shelves are lacking. And the very latest novelty is the square tub, which adapts itself well to rooms of certain proportions.

There are various colors, but it is possible to achieve good effects with white fixtures. Try white with floor of white linotile, wainscot of silver metal strips or lacquered wood, walls of pale yellow, shower curtain of black silk and a small rug of striking gray and black design. Add your spots of color in the form of bright-hued towels and gay little bottles of green, lavender and pink liquids.

Ivory fixtures are luscious with deep green floor, Copenhagen blue curtains and peach-blush walls. You can be charming with white combined with pastels; or patriotic with red, white and blue. In using this last scheme, make white your dominant color and apply red sparingly—perhaps a tiny striping around the walls and here and there in towels and floor covering.

Floor and Wall Finish

Floors and walls offer intriguing possibilities because there are so many new materials. Tile, however, remains our best finish for the shower recess or any other part of the room which must be impervious to steam; and it serves decoratively for borders and wainscotings. When tile is used in the bath recess it should also be used back of lavatory and closet, for balance.

For floors we have linoleum, in many colors and inlaid designs. Rubber tiling is a good finish; also zenitherm.

For walls, the vogue favors waterproofed papers and fabrics in floral patterns, plaids, stripes and fanciful designs. There is a new linoleum wall covering, good looking and easy to clean. Painted plaster and cement are popular. Whatever wall finish you select, be sure to provide a durable wainscoting.

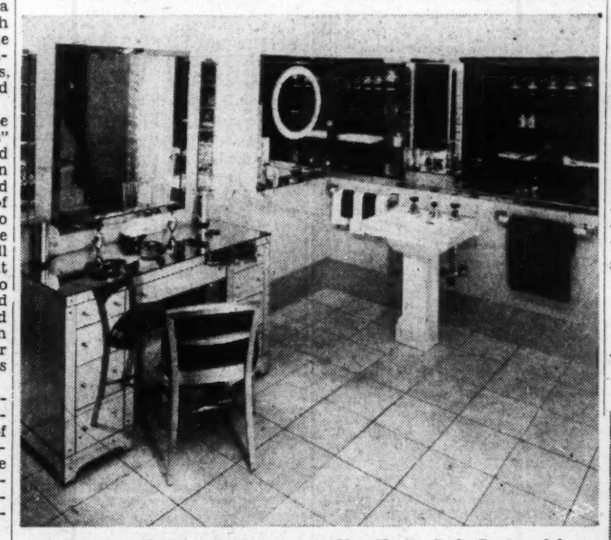
You will have a shower, of course; probably over the tub. If your tub is in a corner you will need a curtain around two sides. A recessed tub requires this protection only in front. Speaking of showers, the modern ones can be adjusted to strike any part of the body, and a single handle regulates the temperature of the water.

If there is room for a separate shower stall, this compartment will call for a curtain or a door of plain or frosted glass. A covered light is useful in the shower. When a door is used, be sure the handle is foolproof and that a ventilating grille is supplied at the top.

Shower curtains are almost unbelievable. Everything from linen and chintz to taffeta, satin and crêpe de chine has been made waterproof.

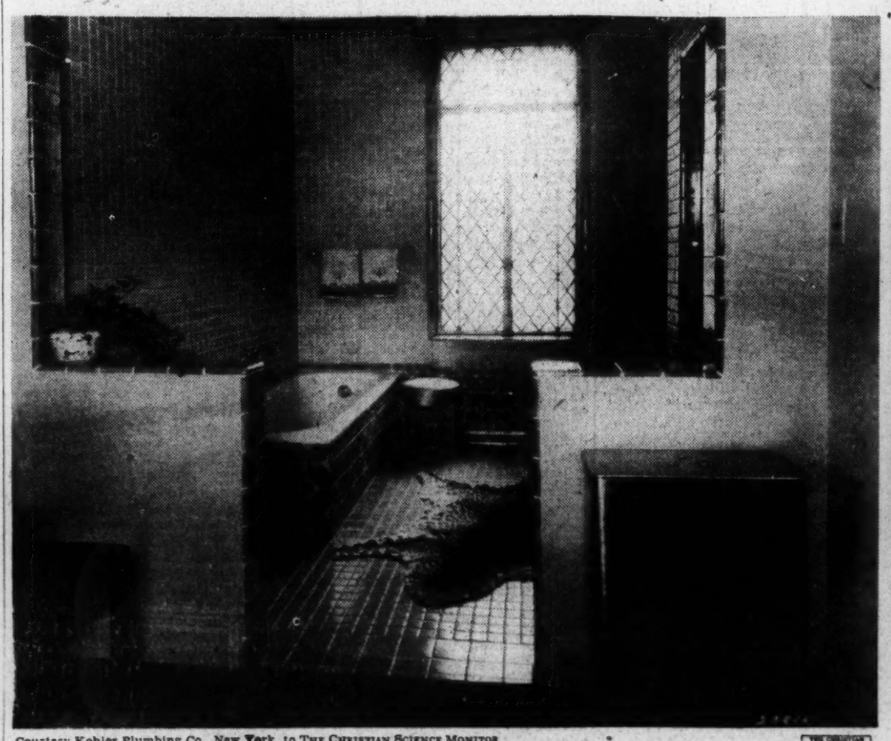
Your window fabric can match shower curtains and dressing table flounce; and colored Venetian blinds, which let in the light, make good shades. Most people want their bathroom flooded with light. And washable rugs that are deep and silky for bare toes can be purchased.

Towels can be part of the color scheme. With dark blue fixtures, for instance, blue, coral and yellow towels are effective—and don't forget bathmats for color and comfort. With light blue you could use peach, coral and yellow. With green fixtures, orchid is added to these colors. White and black take the pastels. Tan calls for peach, green and coral; pink for orchid, blue and green; lavender for green and yellow. Deep rose and red are best united with white.



Bathroom and Standard Fixtures in Neo-Classic Style Designed by George Sakier and Built by the Bureau of Design Development, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation.

Corner of a Bathroom in Modern Style, Built by Bureau of Design Development, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, Designed by George Sakier, Director of the Bureau.



Courtesy Kohler Plumbing Co., New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bathroom Done in Flint Faience Tile.

Your Garden Club in November

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many timely topics for Garden Club study in the month of November, and with much of the actual garden work finished interest in study should increase.

The Chrysanthemum is the flower of November of course and a Chrysanthemum show is an annual event in many Garden Clubs. This show should feature hardy garden chrysanthemums grown out of doors, potted chrysanthemums which have been grown by club members and the big mums produced by your local florist. Generally the florist is very happy to help in staging such a show. This exhibition may be competitive or not. Good judges will help in determining the worthwhile varieties grown and if there are classes for floral arrangements with chrysanthemums they may teach exhibitors much about the effective use of the chrysanthemum as a cutting flower. Every flower show should be educational. For this reason it is important that the varieties be labeled and that as much cultural information be supplied visitors as possible. Elaborate displays of colossal blooms, intricate floral arrangement, ribbons and cups given as prizes, etc., all have much less value than the information which may give the beginning gardener the needed help. Perhaps you may find an authority on the chrysanthemum to talk in connection with the show.

The fall planting of trees and shrubs is a topic of practical value to garden makers and one upon which too few are well informed. The advantages and disadvantages of fall planting, the exceptions which should be made (there are some trees and shrubs which will not tolerate fall moving), how early in the season we may commence this work and how late it is safe to move trees and shrubs, the proper procedure in transplanting and the winter protection of newly planted material, are all important matters for consideration. Some of the men who are members of your club might like to talk on this subject, or perhaps a local nurseryman would be willing to share some of the knowledge which he has gained through long years of experience in planting.

"Tucking the Garden In" is a timely subject and might be used as a topic for general discussion, with the members telling of failures and successes in protecting plants through the winter months. Personal experience seems to be more convincing than any mere repetition of something read, even if the author is an authority on the subject. You might ask different members to discuss protection of different plants. Your best rosarian might tell how she protects her roses, another could tell of rock-garden plants, another of perennials, etc.

Another all-member discussion might be of the plants which have been most outstanding or flourishing in the gardens during the last season. Or call your meeting an experience meeting and let each one answer the question "How did your garden grow?"

The planting of bulbs for indoor blossoming will be one of the tasks of November. If some member has a window garden in which she grows tulips and hyacinths and daffodils successfully ask her to explain her methods to the other members of your club.

With winter's approach and with gardening activities greatly diminished, we may turn our thought to getting ready for another season. The subject of handicraft for the garden may have a wide appeal. It is an ideal way in which to interest the boys of the family in the garden. Stakes and markers, birdhouses, garden seats, etc., can be made during the winter months. Garden architecture might have a place on this program, also, with careful consideration given of the uses and abuses of such garden features as pergolas, trellises, shelters, etc. Magazine pictures might be used to illustrate these talks.

With the approach of the "time for drawing closer to quiet things" the splendid garden books and magazines will not repose quietly on the shelf. Let's dust them off and read them and the accumulation of magazines for which there was no time during the summer. If some member reads widely she might tell of a number of them, but it might be best to ask several members to give brief book reviews. Or one good book may be thoroughly reviewed and in response to roll call each member may recommend a book or good magazine article which has been read.

Topics for November summarized: Autumn's Queen—the Chrysanthemum; The Fall Planting of Shrubs and Trees; Winter Protection of the Garden; Reviewing the Season's Offerings; Bulbs for Indoor Blossoming; Garden Handicraft; Garden Architecture; Reviewing the Garden Books.

(Program suggestions for Garden Club study for December will be printed on this page about the middle of next month.)

Storm Shelters To Care for Birds

For Winter Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a good plan to put out bird houses in the late autumn. They will be there all ready for nesting when the birds arrive in spring, and they serve a most useful purpose in the winter. Some of our birds pass the long winter nights in bitter cold and driving storms on the ground. Bobwhites back up together in a compact circle and let the snow cover them. There they are warm and snug and hidden from prowling enemies. At daylight they burst their snow roof often in quite bomb-like fashion, and go forth rested and refreshed for what the day may bring them. Into soft deep snow the ruffed grouse plunge from the wing at night and after resting there in safety plunge out again in the morning. Most ground sleeping birds seek the shelter of overhanging evergreen boughs or close tangled shrubbery and find overnight safety in that way. A brush pile is a boon to them. Corn stalks, loosely shocked in the field are often used

Hole-Nesting Birds

The hole-nesting birds, chickadees, bluebirds, wrens, woodpeckers, nuthatches and others are glad to find shelter and safety at night in a commodious bird house. Such a shelter placed in a yard where food is served for the birds through the winter is often habitually taken by some one of these feeding birds. The shelter is as helpful as the food. Frank Chapman Pellett in his interesting and informative books "Birds of the Wild" tells of a ranching friend in the State of Washington who watched winter wrens seeking shelter at nightfall.

"They had put up a small box about 6 x 6 inches in size which was occupied during summer by a pair of violet-green swallows. By actual count 31 wrens were seen to crowd into this box; others unable to get in spent the night on a window ledge under the eaves of the cabin. They had frequently seen several birds enter the box but never before such an extensive house party as 31."

Some years ago S. H. Carter, a friend of the birds in the Berkshires, told of a sudden April storm that caught a big flock of migrating bluebirds and how they found safety for the night. Night was coming on and in the driving snow the bewildered flock found such shelter as they could in a nesting hole in an old apple tree stump, until the hole was crowded full and would hold no more.

"They seemed bewildered and cold," he said, "and the only thing I could think of to house them was some rubber boots and arctics. So I tied a boot to a post near the stump with a stick crosswise in the opening so that it would not close up and it wasn't five minutes before they began going into the boots. I put up another boot and some arctics and all were used. I counted 14 that went into the boot on the post.

Housed in Boots and Stumps

"Sunday morning I arose too late to see them come out of the boots which were empty, but I counted 19 coming out of the hole in the tree. That day I cleaned out another part of the stump and made more places for the birds and at night we counted 28 that went into the old stump and two or three into the boots. They began to arrive about 5 o'clock and the flight lasted until dark."

In Barnet, Vt., Willard R. Stoddard told of a cold snowstorm in late March during which at evening five bluebirds went into a little bird-box 6 x 8 in size which was put up just inside the eaves on the veranda at the back of the house. The storm persisted and on the next night eight birds went into the box and on the night following that 11 came but seemingly only 10 could crowd into the box, so the eleventh went away.

So, while we feed the birds in winter and make brush piles for their shelter and safety at night let us also remember the nesting boxes. If the hole-nesting birds habitually find shelter in them on cold winter nights they will be all the more likely to nest in them in the spring, and that is what we want.

WINTHROP PACKARD

Autumn Briefs on Leaves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

"JACK FROST can whitewash the autumn woods, but he cannot paint them," says John W. Keller, of Pennsylvania's Department of Forests and Waters. The ripening of the leaves is the cause of the change in color of the forest foliage and not the action of frost. Frost may hasten the process of turning leaves brown. A heavy freezing in early October robs, rather than aids the leaves of their chances for brilliant coloration. Such frost causes the leaves to drop and they turn uniformly brown.

A long, dry autumn of warm days and nights and not too heavy frost brings the finest succession of colors. The green of the leaves gradually withdraws toward the central stem and the last traces may be seen along the sides of the veins.

Chemical changes in the mineral substances within the minute leaf cells produce the wonderful shades of red and yellow. Iron is one of these minerals. Carried up through the tree in the soil water and left in the leaves, it causes the brilliant scarlet when the green recedes. It is the gradual withdrawal of the green color that permits the dazzling harmony of russet, scarlet and gold.

Red maple, scarlet oak, sassafras, the sumacs, and red gum are some of the trees that usually are most vividly streaked with various shades of red and yellow. A few trees, among which are the white oak and the ash, turn to purple.

Many oaks change from green to russet without showing any red or yellow at all.

The trees whose leaves usually become yellow throughout are the lindens, beeches, willows, hickories, walnuts, Norway maples, white birches and tulip trees. The brightest red is on the scarlet oak. The deepest red may be found on the black and red oak.

Leaves fall from the trees because they have been worn out and drained of all the pulp that was stored in the twig. The leaf has done its work, and the tree lets it go because, with the coming of cooler weather, growth must stop.

It is nature's frugal way to save all the green leaf pulp and to cast off only the dry leaf skin.

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Illinois, Iowa And Chicago In Three-Way Tie

Big Ten Conference Football Championship Race Gets Under Way

Big Ten Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Chicago	1	0	27	0	1.000
Illinois	1	0	14	13	1.000
Iowa	1	0	20	7	1.000
Ohio State	1	1	46	14	.500
Purdue	0	0	0	0	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	.000
Northwestern	0	1	7	20	.000
Michigan	0	1	0	27	.000
Indiana	0	1	0	33	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Shifting balances of power in Big Ten football, further indicated last Saturday, may be confirmed in games to be played this week-end. Perhaps the most important question is whether Chicago is as strong as its 27-to-0 victory over Michigan would ordinarily indicate. The Maroons may answer this query by their performance against Indiana on the Midway here.

Two elevens engage in their first Conference test, Wisconsin visiting Purdue. The latter, with a second defeat on its chart, appears to be descending from the high position it claimed in recent seasons, while the Badgers, their followers believe, are on the way up from the Big Ten cellar.

Everybody now looks to Minnesota to win the title evidently to be vacated by Michigan. The Gophers did not play last week, and this Saturday they visit Pittsburgh, not at all calmed by the victory of the Panthers, 20 to 6, over Southern California. The Gopher weight in Conference scales is withheld until the Iowa game a week hence.

Iowa Slips a Notch

Iowa, looming as a rival to Minnesota after its one-sided victory over Northwestern, slipped a notch when it lost, 14 to 13, to Nebraska. Especially as the latter was defeated by Minnesota 20 to 0 a week earlier. The Hawkeyes take on another Big Six eleven, Iowa State, at Ames, which should not prove so formidable.

Michigan has a chance to get its attack organized against Georgia Tech, at Ann Arbor, as the Southern team was defeated, 20 to 0, by Duke last week. Ohio State, nosed out, 14 to 13, by Illinois, receives Colgate in a game which does not look easy. The Eastern eleven defeated St. Bonaventura, 62 to 0, last week. While the opposition here might not have been up to par, Colgate formed a touchdown-making habit which should hold up to some extent against the Buckeyes.

Preparing for Michigan a week hence, Illinois takes a Saturday off. Coach R. C. Zuppke no doubt regrets this arrangement now, in view of the Wolverine slump; but when the schedule was made it was a good idea. Northwestern, back from a defeat, 20 to 0, at Stanford, also takes a vacation.

Indiana Chicago's Problem

Chicago should not underestimate the Indiana problem this week-end. While the Hoosiers were swamped two weeks ago in a Big Ten game with Ohio State, they recovered enough to tie Temple, 6 to 6, last Saturday, and may be on their way up to greater achievements. The Hoosiers last year tied Chicago, 7 to 7.

The Maroons can rely on their secondary defense, but not on the line. The Wolverines punched the Chicago line full of holes, and the sterling secondary was all that held them in check. Chicago may again be forced to sweep wide, on the offensive, around its own line. This was the way it gained against Michigan. By wide sweeps, with plenty of interference, John J. Berwanger '36 and Edward Bartlett '36 outran the Michigan backfield, to account for most of the gains as well as the scores.

Except for the running of these two backs, and some occasional good blocking, the Maroons did not show much offensively. They threw passes all over the field and connected with one, J. L. Baker '35, end, receiving, which paved the way for the first touchdown. Their smashes at the line piled up for either no gain or losses. They fumbled repeatedly. One fumble, recovered, was run 20 yards for a touchdown, which showed Michigan demoralized, not Chicago irresistible. The Maroons will do well to get this conception of their victory. It will serve them well against Indiana.

Unless they beat Indiana as badly as Ohio State did, the Maroons cannot with good cause believe the balance of football power in Big Ten football is tilting their way. They may keep a special watch on Wendell Walker '36, fullback, who swept Temple's end 35 yards for a touchdown.

Wisconsin Is Developing

Wisconsin has been developing gradually and may be at its best against Purdue, with hope of reversing last year's 14-to-0 defeat at the hands of the Boilermakers. Two fine fullbacks were displayed by the Badgers in the game with South Dakota State, G. E. Dehnert '36, making two touchdowns, and E. J. Jankowski '37, one. An aerial attack hard to stop was also revealed, with F. G. Haukedahl '36, end, receiving a pass for a touchdown. Purdue's caliber did not look up to standard when defeated, 18 to 7, by a formerly beaten Notre Dame eleven, the Boilermakers scoring only when substitutes were sent against them. With more confidence behind their star backs, E. J. Carter '35, and Duane Purvis '35, they may make trouble for Wisconsin. Carter led a 66-yard march for the touchdown last week.

Ohio State should win against Colgate. The Buckeyes came from behind against Illinois to stop only a point short of a tie. D. H. Wetzel '35, fullback, and R. J. Heekin '35, halfback, made the touchdowns and J. R. Monahan '35, guard, whose toe gave the Buckeyes a victory over Illinois a year ago, missed one of the after-points.

Illinois gained its touchdowns by a varied aerial attack, forced to this strategy by inferiority in weight. Touchdowns were scored by J. T. Beynon '35, quarterback, and E. H. Dykstra '36, end, while L. L. Lindberg '36, halfback, kicked the important after-points.

Ready for the Signal

Capt. Edward J. Sprauer '36
Indiana University Football Team

Miss Walsh Betters World Mark Again

By the Associated Press

Osaka, Japan, Oct. 16

STELLA WALSH, Poland's Olympic sprint champion, yesterday bettered her own world record for 200 meters for the second straight day when she stepped the distance in 23s. in an international track and field meet here. Her old mark, made two years ago, was 24.1s. Sunday she ran the distance in 23.8s.

Baseball Stars Start Long Tour

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—A group of baseball missionaries, headed by Connie Mack and Babe Ruth, left Chicago yesterday for a two-month tour of the Orient.

Ruth will act as playing manager of the club, which opens its schedule with a game at Seattle Thursday. Another will be played at Vancouver Friday and the party will sail from the latter port Saturday.

One game is scheduled in Honolulu, 17 in Japan, one in Shanghai and three in Manila. In addition to Mack, Ruth and the latter's wife and daughter, those leaving from Chicago today were Charley Gehringer, of the Detroit Tigers; Moe Berg, Cleveland catcher; Charlie Berry, Eric McNair and Edmund (Bing) Miller, of the Athletics.

They will be joined at Seattle by Lou Gehrig, Rabbit Warstler, Earl Averill, Earl Whitehill, Clint Brown, Lefty Gomez, Joe Cascarella and—if his injury permits—Jimmy Foxx.

Big Ten Football Scores

Chicago		**Ohio State**	
19-Carroll	0	33-Indiana	0
27-Michigan	0	13-Illinois	14
46	0	46	14
Illinois		**Indiana**	
40-Bradley	7	27-Ohio	0
12-Washington	7	0-Ohio State	33
14-Ohio State	13	6-Temple	6
66	27	33	39
Minnesota		**Purdue**	
56-N. D. State	12	0-Rice	14
20-Nebraska	0	7-Notre Dame	18
76	12	7	32
Northwestern		**Iowa**	
21-Marquette	12	34-So. Dakota	0
7-Iowa	20	20-Northwestern	7
0-Stanford	20	13-Nebraska	14
28	52	67	21
Michigan		**Wisconsin**	
0-Mich. State	16	3-Marquette	0
0-Chicago	27	28-S. D. State	7
0	43	31	7

Wales' Soccer Crown Shaken In Recent Game

English Eleven Wins by 4 Goals to 0 in an Interesting Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—In International Association Football, Wales wears the crown as victor in the 1933-34 Pan-Britannic tournament. But the said crown became tilted badly over one eye recently, and it will be knocked off altogether if England's chosen eleven show against Scotland and Ireland the same degree of skill that gave them a win over Wales here by 4 goals to 0. On that occasion the Welshmen played very well. But their victors played decidedly better and 50,000 fans went home feeling that they had seen one of the best international soccer matches since the war.

Instead of the slap-dash, kick and rush business that mars so much "big" football in these days, there was coördination and purpose. The eleven men in the white shirts worked beautifully together. They drew the Welsh defenders out of position cleverly and then threaded their way toward goal with hardly any superfluous pattern weaving. If Wales had not been represented by a really good side the English total would have been near to double figures. So gallantly did the Welshmen defend, however, that the margin of four goals, in retrospect, seems a flattering one to England. Which is another way of saying that it was an exceptionally interesting battle to watch.

Solid

The home players launched many attacks with all the fire and thrust for which they are renowned, but their best efforts were broken up on England's rocklike defense. The English halfbacks merit the highest praise. They were solid with their forwards in attack and solid with their fullbacks in defence. To single out individuals for special praise, when all did so well, is not particularly easy, but Britton, England's right half-back, may be written down as the man of the match. He bottled up the Welsh wing in a very masterly fashion. Griffiths played a remarkably fine game for Wales at center-half. The goals were scored by S. F. Tilson (2), Eric Brook and Stanley Matthews.

Until this match the Welshmen had not been beaten in the international tournament since Dec. 5, 1931, when Ireland defeated them by 4 goals to 1 at Belfast. This record seems all the more remarkable when one considers the peculiar difficulties which beset the selectors of the Welsh side. This year, for example, Wales wanted to call upon David Astley, who is a crack member of the Aston Villa team in the first division of the English League. But Astley's club could not see its way to release him for the international and Wales in his absence could certainly not be regarded as at full strength. There were similar difficulties with regard to certain other players, so, one way and another, the Welsh selectors had a worrying time. England is never embarrassed in this way, for the English home clubs have no option but to release a player who is picked for his country by the Football Association.

Leaving Well Alone

It is a reasonable surmise that the English selectors will follow the policy of leaving well alone. They have put together a young side of undoubted talent and if they give it the opportunity to acquire full understanding and coördination it will start as a hot favorite against Ireland and Scotland. It would be surprising if practically the same team is not played by the English League against the Scottish League Oct. 31. After that match, England is due to meet Italy at Highbury, Nov. 14, and in the second half of the season Ireland will be opposed by England, Feb. 6; Wales meets Ireland, March 27; and Scotland will play England, April 6. And on the showing of her eleven here, England's prospects of coming through her engagements triumphantly are very bright indeed.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Pittsburgh, Chicago and Stagg

WHILE not marked by the upsets which characterized the previous week-end, there were three results in college football circles last Saturday which are deserving of more than passing interest. Only one of them was intersectional in character, but the other two are of national importance, as colleges and coaches which have been playing a prominent part in college football circles, and have turned out more than one championship team in their careers, were involved. To the fans all over the country, the Pittsburgh-Southern California result was undoubtedly the most interesting. Pittsburgh had been defeated twice by the Trojans in New Year's Day games at Pasadena, Calif., and was entertaining the coast team on its own field for the first time. That Coach J. B. Sutherland's pupils took due advantage of their opportunity, the score clearly shows. It was also the first time since Howard H. Jones, the former Yale star, took over the job of coaching the Trojans that they had met with two successive defeats. Pittsburgh has a fine team and well deserves the victory, and it looks as if Coach Jones had considerable work ahead of him if he is to get his team back to national ranking. As a representative of the Pacific coast next New Year's Day, the Trojans are already eliminated.

Chicago Is Coming Back

Some persons are no doubt saying that Chicago's 27-to-0 victory over Michigan last Saturday was largely due to the fact that the Wolverines are far below their usual standard this fall. They believe that successive defeats by Michigan State and Chicago clearly show this. While we might agree with them that the Maise and Blue may not be as strong as it has been the past few years, we are more inclined to believe that Chicago served notice last Saturday that it is coming back into the Big Ten football picture. It has been a long time since the Maroon made such a showing as it did Saturday. This is the second season that Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy has been teaching the Midway gridsters how to play football and his efforts are certainly bearing fruit. Those Big Ten elevens which have expected to find Chicago easy on the gridiron this fall better beware.

Stagg Nearly Gets a Bear

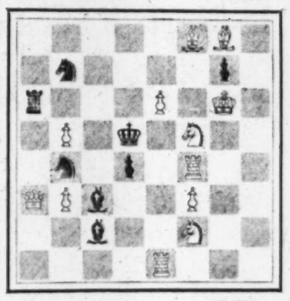
It was two weeks ago that Head Coach Lon Stagg and his College of Pacific eleven gave the Pacific Coast Conference something to think about when they held Southern California to a 6-to-0 score. Last week-end he gave them a second surprise by holding University of California to a 7-to-6 victory. These are the only games Pacific has scheduled with Coast Conference teams this fall; but it is quite likely that, if Coach Stagg continues to coach there next fall, his team will be more sought after. If we remember correctly Coach Stagg declined to stay at Chicago in a position which he might have had after he was relieved of his football coaching duties, because he believed that he was still able to turn out strong football teams and the Grand Old Man of the Gridiron is certainly proving that he was right.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1661
By A. Ellerman

Black 8 Pieces

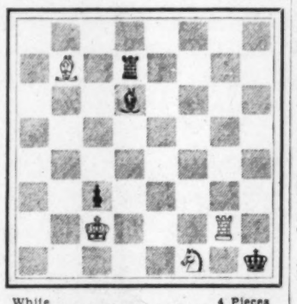


White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Settimana Enigmistica, second half-year, 1933.)

Problem No. 1662
By F. Palatz

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in five
(Prize, Chess Review, April, 1934)
This five-mover is not difficult, but the solution pleases.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1655. Not Kt-K2, but Kt-K4!
No. 1659. Q-Kt4
No. 1660. 1. K-Q3 RxR
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— P-Kt6
2. Kt-K3ch
1. ——— R elsewhere
2. R(Kt2)-Kt2

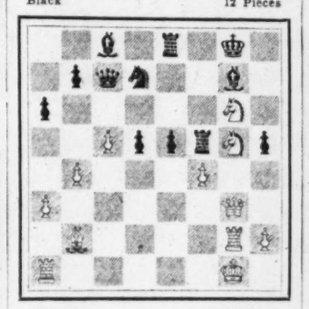
End-Game No. 221. Black wins: 1 B-K6ch (Black), BxB; 2 Kt-B7†, BxKt; 3 Q-Q7ch, K-Kt; 4 Q-Q8ch, K-R2; 5 QxBP mate!

End-Game

Within two moves Black is hopelessly lost. Won by the Italian master, Rosselli, from the Swiss, Dr. Naegeli, at the Zurich tournament last July.

End-Game No. 222

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The match for the United States championship, if it materializes, will probably be the last, both Title-holder Marshall and Challenger Kashdan having agreed that thereafter the title will go to the winner of a championship tournament held under the auspices of the United States Chess Federation. This is in accord with the practice in most countries and should stimulate interest in the game. An annual championship tournament should be far easier to organize than a match between a title-holder who wants a heavy purse and a challenger who has to raise said purse.

The New York State championship tournament was rather dwarfed by the international tournament which was held at Syracuse at the same time. The state event resulted in a tie for first between Robert Levenstein of the Marshall Chess Club and the championship C. C. N. Y. chess team and Prof. E. B. Adams of Brooklyn. The playoff finally was won by the 20-year-old student with a score of 3-2.

Capablanca recently left New York for the West Indies, where he will give a number of exhibitions.

Here is one of Alekhine's victories in the Zurich tournament. With the center blocked, he obtains a strong K-side attack which eventually nets a pawn. A masterful sacrificial combination enables the champion to avoid a long ending.

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Johner Black	Alekhine White	Johner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 Kt-R2	Kt-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 Kt-Kt4	Kt-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 Q-B3	K-Kt2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	28 PxP	RPxP
5 Castles	P-Q3	29 RxRch	KtxR
6 P-B3	B-Q2	30 R-R	K-R
7 P-Q4	B-K2	31 R-R6	Q-B2
8 P-Q5	Kt-QKt	32 B-Q(c)	R-KKt
9 B-B2	B-Kt5	33 Q-QKt3	P-Kt3
10 P-B4	Q-Q2	34 Q-R4	B-B
11 P-KR3	B-R4(a)	35 QxP	BxR
12 Kt-B3	Castles	36 KtxB	Q-Kt2
13 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	37 KtxR	KxKt
14 Q-K2	Kt-K(b)	38 Q-B8ch	Kt-B
15 B-Q2	P-R3	39 BxKt	KPxB
16 K-Kt2	B-R2	40 Q-K8	P-Kt5
17 R-R	P-KKt4	41 Q-R5	P-B6
18 P-KR4	P-KB3	42 B-R4	Kt-R2
19 Kt-Q	R-B2	43 B-B2	Kt-B
20 Kt-K3	Kt-B	44 P-Kt5!	QPxP(d)
21 KtxB5	BxKt	45 P-Q6	P-B4(e)
22 KtPxB	R-KR2	46 B-K4	Q-Q2
23 QR-KKt	Kt-Kt2	47 Q-R6	Resigns
24 K-B	Q-K		

(a) If 11 . . . BxKt; 12 QxB, White is well placed for direct attack on the K side. The alternative, however, puts the B out of play, with White's attack as inviting as ever—which throws Black's opening play into question.

(b) Not 14 . . . P-KR4; 15 Kt-KR4. Black is now faced with an attack he can neither divert nor neutralize, nor has he any compensating attack of his own.

(c) Johner, in the Dresdener Neuesten Nachrichten, points out that 32 BxKt, KtPxB; 33 R-Kt6 is the more forcible continuation.

(d) 44 . . . BPxP; 45 P-B6, QxP; 46 QxPch, and 47 B-K4 leaves White with a not difficult won ending.

(e) If 45 . . . PxP; 46 P-B5, with fatal threats in B-Kt3ch and PxKtP.

This interesting game was played in a German tournament at Aachen last May. Black's dawdling Stonewall made White think a sacrifice in order. Soon his whole army was working, whereas Black's was hopelessly tied up.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Grohmann White	Engels Black	Grohmann White	Engels Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 QR-B	P-QKt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-Q4	Kt-K4(f)
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	19 KtxB	QxKt
4 P-K3	Kt-Q2(a)	20 RxKt	PxKt
5 Kt-B3	P-KB4(b)	21 B-B4	P-Q6
6 B-Q3	Q-B3(c)	22 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
7 Q-B2	Kt-R3(d)	23 P-Q6	R-K
8 Castles	B-Q3	24 R-B7	Q-Kt5
9 PxP	KPxP	25 P-B3	Q-Kt3
10 P-K4!	BPxP	26 R-Kt5	R-K7
11 BxP	PxB	27 RxQ	RxQ
12 KtxP	Q-B	28 R(Kt6)xP	R-QB7
13 R-K	K-Q	29 R(B7)-B7	K-K
14 P-Q5	P-B4(e)	30 RxKt	P-Q7(g)
15 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt5	31 R-K7ch	K-Q
16 B-Kt5ch	Kt(Kt5)-B3	32 R-B8 mate	

(a) If Black intends to play P-KB4, it is better now, so that KKt-B3 can follow without delay.

(b) The Stonewall formation is, as a rule, safe and slow, with no decision for many moves. In this game it is a pleasure to see it demolished so quickly and decisively.

(c) To be able to answer PxP with KPxP But 6 . . . QKt-B3 is to be preferred, and if then for example, 8 Q-B2, Kt-K5.

(d) 9 . . . Kt-Kt3 would avoid the sacrificial trouble that Black's congestion invites. If then 8 P-B5, Kt-Q2, and the blocked position makes Black's retarded development no immediate or grave disadvantage.

(e) If 14 . . . PxP; 15 Kt-Q4!
(f) If 18 . . . PxKt; 19 Q-B6.
(g) This saves White a certain amount of trouble in an easily won position.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON claims still another covered tennis court. The Tennis and Badminton Club, with headquarters at 52 Hemenway Street, opened last night. Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Mrs. William Endicott and Katharine Winthrop, all local tennis stars, gave a doubles exhibition. Martha Curtis, Louise Robbins, Fanny Curtis and Mrs. Gregg Bemis played in the badminton matches which followed the tennis program.

The Boston Redskins, professional football team, has signed Angel Brovelli, once of St. Mary's College, California, and for two years a star fullback for the Pittsburgh Cardinals.

More than 700 turned out for the "Monster Football Night" at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. last night, where Eddie Casey, Harvard; Al McCoy, Northeastern; Lou Manley, Tufts; Joe McKenney of Boston College; Jack Sheehan of Cambridge Latin; Tom Smith, Rindge, and Fred Ostengren, Arlington High, were speakers.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Harvard sophomore, is being tried out at still another slide in Crimson rowing practice. Young Roosevelt was first placed at stroke, a shift from No. 6 position he occupied in his freshman year. He was shifted to No. 6 a week ago and yesterday he was rowing at No. 2.

Capt. Al. Mowatt of the M. I. T. varsity crew has busy days. Returning from the misty Charles early in the morning after a hard workout under Coach Haines, Mowatt sheds his "sweat shirt" for the white uniform of the Walker Memorial cafeteria, where he arrives in time to serve breakfast to rising dorm students. Later he faces a full schedule of classes in electrical engineering. Mowatt is a senior. His home is in Swampscott.

Class A honors in the Boston Newspaper Men's Golf Association tournament this week at the Franklin Park course went to Joe Lagorio of the Globe. Clarence W. MacNeill of the Monitor, who was second last week, took that honor again yesterday. Two other Monitor golfers finished fifth and tenth. The scores:

Class A—Joe Lagorio, Globe, 77-73; C. W. MacNeill, Monitor, 87-77; Harold Frank, Globe, 93-78; John Kent, Globe, 89-79; Alec Bowman, Monitor, 84-80; M. E. Lynch, Post, 98-81; G. T. Farmer, Herald, 92-84; R. D. Murray, Globe, 106-86; Bob Kennedy, Globe, 93-87; H. T. McGowan, Herald, 95-88; W. O. Nicoll, Monitor, 98-88; Harry Kussmaul, Transcript, 88-90; Joe Brindley, Herald, 106-90; William Rae, Herald, 108-93.

Class B—Jack Ryder, Traveler, 99-93; C. B. Jones, Post, 101-93; John Bacon, Post, 112-103; Gene Elliott, Globe, 113-105.

The ringing of chapel bells in Medford last night signaled the news to hillside folk of a Tufts College football victory over Boston University. The game was played yesterday afternoon on Nickerson Field at Riverside. Originally scheduled for last Saturday the game was postponed because of a heavy snow and rain fall late Friday night and most of Saturday. Tufts came back to win yesterday after the B. U. outfit had dominated the first half of play. Capt. Walter Froehlich, hard-running fullback, punched over the winning touchdown early in the last quarter as a fitting climax to a 33-yard march. The Terriers had two scoring chances, but each time were held by Tufts' stonewall inside the one-yard line.

Frisch Signs Contract for 1935

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—Frank Frisch yesterday signed a contract to manage the world championship St. Louis Cardinals again in 1935. Frisch signed after a short conference with President Sam Breadon. Terms of the new contract, which is to run one year, were not disclosed and will not be disclosed, Frisch said. The old Fordham Flash emerged from the conference smiling, declared he was very much pleased with winning the championship and proud of his baseball team. Frisch came to the Cardinals in the winter of 1926-27 in the famous deal which sent Rogers Hornsby to the Giants. He relieved Gabby Street as manager of the Cardinals in the middle of the 1933 campaign. After the conference with Breadon, Frisch departed for his home in New York.

Maryland Cutting Sports

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 16 (AP)—Effective immediately, University of Maryland will abandon all freshman sports except football, H. C. Byrd, vice-president and athletic director, announced yesterday. Basketball, boxing, track, baseball, lacrosse and tennis are the sports which will be dropped from the freshman lists. Byrd said the action was taken to concentrate on intramural sports.

Movies Help More Than 200 Athletes Through College

By the Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 16—When the University of Southern California student publication editorially declared after a Trojan football defeat that the players were "toys" of Hollywood beauties and movie magnates, it might have been perforating the meal tickets of more than 100 pigskin artists.

But the fact that mature Hollywood refused to take the remarks seriously has left the situation unchanged for the athletes of at least seven California teams. For several years these athletes have helped pay their way through university and three years of intercollegiate football with studio work.

A checkup disclosed that more than 200 sports stars of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles; St. Mary's, Santa Clara, California, Stanford, Loyola and Occidental turned to the movies last summer for work.

Technical Side Attracts

The annual fall crop of college football pictures has been the chief source of revenue at extras' rates of $7.50 to $10 a day, but many players turned their attention to the technical side of pictures.

R. K., O.'s "Gridiron Flash" brought work to more than 30 players, mostly of Southern California. Football players of U. C. L. A., Loyola, St. Mary's and Santa Clara obtained employment in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Backfield."

Paramount's "College Rhythm" was the means of room and board for group of other athletes.

Capt. Julius Bescos, of Southern California, is in the sound department of M. G. M. and Irvine Warburton, Trojan quarterback, now works part time in the same studio. Mike Frankovich, U. C. L. A. quarterback, works for Warner Brothers.

Coaches Also Find It Pays

Even the coaches find in Hollywood lucrative summer employment. Howard Jones, of U. S. C., and Ernie Nevers, of Stanford, have done more studio work, probably, than any of the others.

The Pacific Coast Conference several years ago took cognizance of this source of income for athletes by setting a limit of $10 a day for eligible competitors in studio work with the provision that their names should not be used in the promotion of pictures.

Many former Pacific coast football stars have found studio work profitable after graduation.

Aaron Rosenberg, U. S. C guard last year, is an assistant director. So are Russ Saunders, Trojan quarterback of other years; Jesse Hibbs, formerly of U. S. C.; Dell McGue, U. C. L. A. lineman, and others.

Only one ever turned to acting. He was John Wayne, who, as Marion Morrison, played tackle for U. S. C. back in 1925.

American Wins Wales' Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDWICH, Eng.—Robert Sweeny, an American resident in England, is this year's winner of the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup. On the Princes course here recently Sweeny, who obtained a Blue for golf when he was "up" at Oxford University, aggregated 304 strokes for 72 holes. The competition was spread over two days, and Sweeny's scores for the four rounds were 75, 77, 76 and 76. Francis McGloin, West Kent, runner-up in the British boys' championship two years ago, was second to Sweeny with a score of 305. Third place was taken by Lionel Munn, a former Irish champion. He totaled 306. The best round of the competition was accomplished by N. C. Selway, Sunningdale, who returned 70 on his third trip. His aggregate was 315.

Edith Quier Medalist

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 16 (AP)—Duplicating last year's performance, Edith A. Quier of Reading won the medal yesterday in the second annual Pennsylvania women's golf tournament. The defending titleholder, Frances Williams of Allentown, was runnerup. At Aronomink last year, Miss Quier carded a 75 in the 18-hole qualifying round, as compared with her 84 yesterday on the difficult Hershey course, while Miss Williams had an 87, as against last year's 76. A field of 70 Pennsylvania women from 28 clubs found the going hard, and only 17 broke 100. Sixteen of these are in the championship flight.

Hal Sims Wins Golf Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 16—The Artists and Writers' Golf Association tournament here yesterday was won by Hal Sims, bridge expert. He defeated Philip Kobbe in the final round, 1 up. Kobbe reached the championship round through a victory over Francis Wurzburg, 1 up in 19 holes. Sims captured his semifinal match from Rube Goldberg, 2 and 1. Second-flight honors went to George Palmer Putnam. He defeated Frank Dobias, 3 and 1, in the final.

Hockey League Opens Nov. 8

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 16 (AP)—The International Hockey League will open its 1934-35 season Nov. 8 with the Detroit Olympics hosts to the Windsor Bulldogs, according to the official schedule released last night. The following night Cleveland and London will get under way on the latter's ice, while Nov. 10 Syracuse will inaugurate the season at Buffalo. Cleveland's first home game, with Windsor, is scheduled for the same night, while the season will open at Syracuse and Windsor Nov. 11 and 12 with Buffalo and Detroit, respectively, furnishing the opposition.

Princeton Elects Hogan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16—Henry V. Hogan '36 of West Orange, N. J., has been named captain of the 1934 Princeton University cross-country team it was announced yesterday. Hogan was elected to take the place of James E. Walsh '35 of Merrick, N. Y., who is not in college this year. Hogan won a major letter as a distance runner on the Tiger track team last spring. He ran second to Capt. William Bonthron on the Princeton harrier team last season.

Women Golfers Tied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 16—The Women's Westchester-Fairfield Golf Association team of 15 players gained a deadlock yesterday with a New Jersey team in the tenth annual intersectional matches for the Mrs. J. J. Thomson Trophy. Each side scored seven victories and one match was halved, giving the teams a total of 7½ points each. New Jersey won the trophy last year at Tamarack by a one-sided margin of 13 points to 2.

Vermont Basketball Practice

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 16 (AP)—Candidates for the University of Vermont's basketball team will report for their first practice of the season tonight, a month earlier than usual, Coach Sabo announced today. Fourteen games are on the Vermont schedule for this year, the season opening here on Dec. 8 against McGill.

Canadians Reach New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 16 (Canadian Press)—Twelve Canadian schoolboy athletes proceeding to the miniature British Empire Games at Melbourne next month arrived yesterday in the liner Makura's. James Homer of Toronto has been elected captain of the team.

College Football Results

Tufts 6, Boston University 6.
Tamper 36, Newberry 6.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 138 Mason Terrace—5 rooms, sun parlor, fireplace, porch, garage; adults; rent $65. Asp. 1336. Evenings, Sundays.

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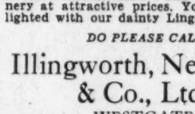
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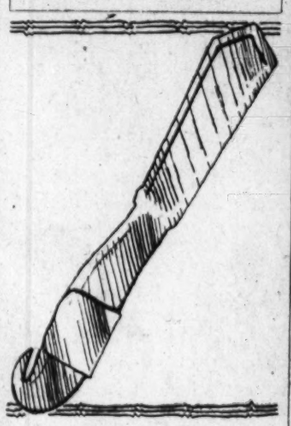
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Orange Knife

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS odd gadget is another aid for the busy housewife; it is an orange knife, which gained U. S. Patent No. 1971689 for Fred Mamay, of Glenwood Springs, Colo. How easy to slip the hooked prong under the orange rind, place your thumb on the metal guard, and then pare the rind round and round! This should find special favor in restaurant kitchens and in the homes where homemade marmalade is a favorite.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Hadad the Edomite

SOLOMON'S reign was, in the main, a peaceful one, but on the southeastern border of Israel he was attacked by Hadad the Edomite, who bore an ancient grudge against the Hebrews. Joab, David's general, had carried on a bitter warfare against the men of Edom, and only a few succeeded in escaping to Egypt, taking with them this Hadad, who was then still a child (I Kings 11:15-17). As he grew to manhood, he obtained the favor of the Pharaoh of the day and, indeed, married the sister-in-law of the Egyptian monarch.

When, at length, the news arrived of the passing of David, and later of Joab, Hadad returned to the land of his ancestors (verse 21) and sought to organize the remnant of his tribe against the forces of Solomon (verse 14).

The Hebrew king, however, was stronger than the young Edomite prince had imagined, and the raids of Hadad seem to have been more annoying than they were dangerous to the Israelites.

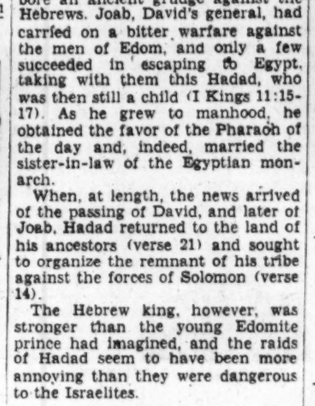
Brevities

Elgin (Ill.) Courier-News: New Jersey police picked up a man in tatters, but with $10,000 in old-style bills in his pockets. Perhaps the man was holding his savings against bad times.

Kansas City Star: London is building a home for aged golfers. The golf widows, presumably, will look out for themselves, just as they've been doing all the time.

Burlington Hawkeye Gazette: Fashion note: New millinery makes the eyeline important. But whether the hat is to be adapted to the eyeline or the eyeline to the hat is not disclosed.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 9



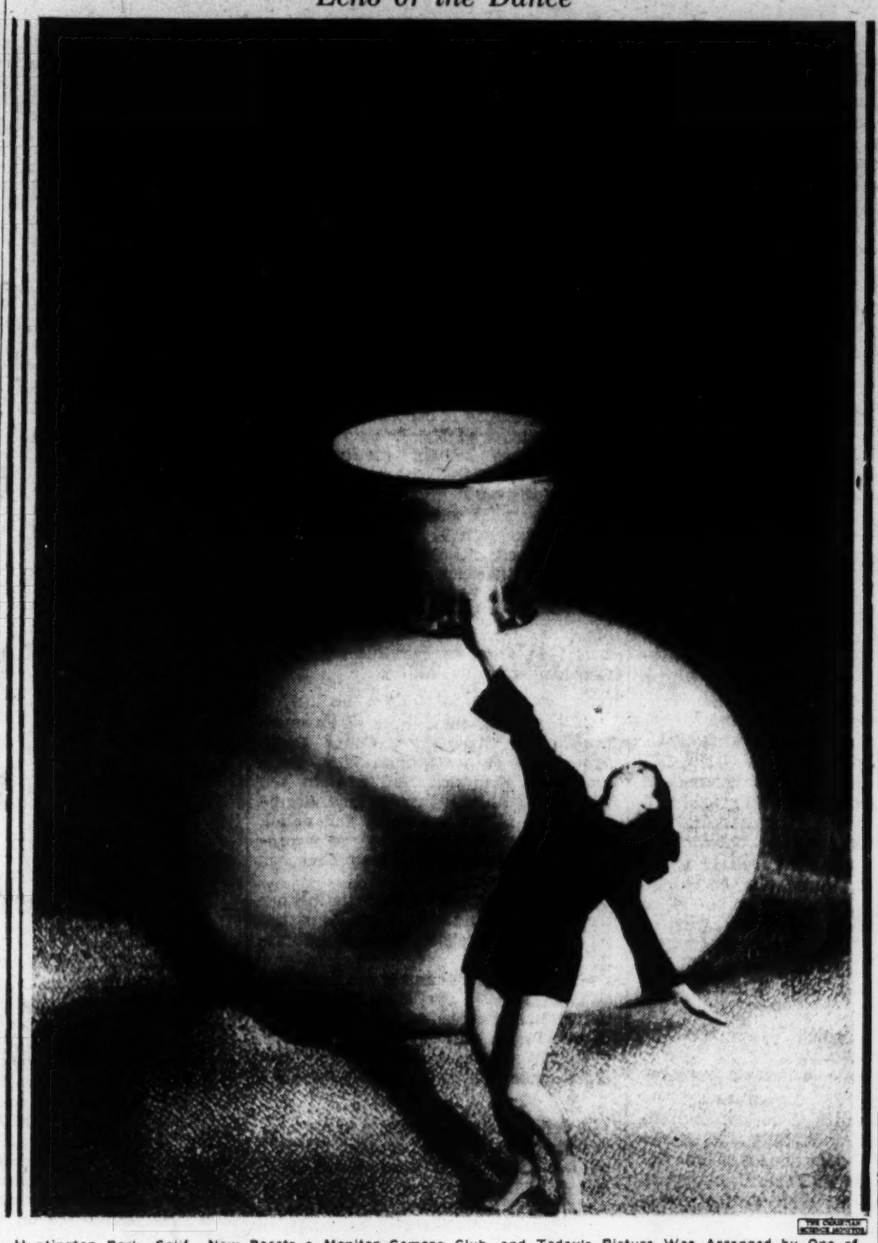
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Mischievous child
4—Condensed watery vapor
7—Close by
8—Parent
10—Weeds
12—Cut
13—Walking-sticks
15—Preposition
16—A number
18—Condensed moisture
19—Incline the head

Down
1—Writing fluid
2—Pronoun
3—Eucharist bread-plate
5—Hebrew measure
6—Aeriform fluid
8—Bird
11—An amorphous substance
12—Unharmed
13—A fish
14—Guided
17—Negation

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Echo of the Dance



Huntington Park, Calif., Now Boasts a Monitor Camera Club, and Today's Picture Was Arranged by One of Its Members, Robert M. Decker.

The Children's Corner

Prince of Bournemouth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS in England, in Bournemouth, a beautiful south coast resort, and I was strolling through Christchurch Road, when I came upon a dappled gray horse attached to a cart. He was a splendid-looking fellow, and well groomed, his harness glistening and well cared for. There were tassels and bells and buckles. I just had to stop and look him over.

He turned his head toward me, his ears pointed straight upward as he took a step in my direction. I began to stroke his forehead and the first thing I knew his nose was nudging around the vicinity of my coat pocket.

"Aha," I cried, "so you are a beggar, are you? "Well, here is an apple." He gave it a good sniff, his lips curved in a wide arc and he gently took it from the palm of my hand.

Then his attendant appeared and, seeing my friendliness with his horse, said,

"Good morning, sir. So Prince has found another friend, has he? Well, you would grow to like him if you lived in these parts for a while. He is quite a favorite with everybody."

"Is Prince so well-known?" I asked, wondering why a horse doing street work should attract attention.

With a surprised look on his face, the master asked,

"Haven't you ever heard of Prince? Why, he is the most admired horse in town.

After offering that information he wiped an imaginary spot off a shiny buckle with his sleeve and shook his head a little. To think that he had found someone who did not know about his horse! Prince cocked his ears in the direction of a door that slammed. If he moved in that direction he might find something to eat.

"Well, I certainly want to know more about Prince." Said I, "Tell me, how old is he?"

"Eight years old, but it's hard to make people believe that he is more than four. His tread is stately and see what a noble appearance he has! He stands over 17 hands high."

Prince looked anxiously around at his master. It wasn't often he was forced to wait while his master told a stranger about him and he was anxious to see if there wasn't something tasty in store for him at the house ahead. But his master kept on talking.

"He is a prize winner, too. Carried off a ribbon at the Royal Counties Show last year, and three years ago he took part in the Viking Ship tableau at the Boscombe carnival."

I looked at the soft leather harness and gleaming brass which I knew to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Prince, Wearing the Harness Presented by Eight Different Friends.

be the result of hours of painstaking labor. There was a hood with tassels over his ears and there were ribbons on his tail and the bridle was a beauty. In fact, Prince would not have been out of place in the days when knights were bold.

"That harness is fit for one of the King's horses," I said.

"No less," he replied, "and given by the King's good people too. It was presented to Prince by eight different persons at different times. Look here,"—the master pointed to Prince's hood, and there a metal plate gave the name of the person who made the present. Next he took me around to show me the left loin strap and then the right loin strap, with another donor's name on each. And then there was the face piece with three bells and plume. Prince seemed to like to have his headgear shown off, too, for every once in a while he would shake his head at us, as if he wanted to call our attention to his bells. On special occasions, his master told me, the cart is decorated with a set of seven bells worn on the cart-saddle.

"You certainly have reason to be proud of Prince's outfit," I said.

"Proud I am,"—but he was cut short by Prince's starting to walk off. We looked in the direction in which he was going and a little way up the street a lady was holding out her hand with something round and red on the palm. It looked to Prince very, very much like an apple.

Quotation for Today

TALENT is nurtured in solitude, character is formed in the stormy billows of the world.
—GOETHE.

What They Say

Youth

"The talk about the 'brain trust' is all blather. People have always wanted brains in their rulers, when they could find them. It was not the brain trust that was the bugaboo. It is youth." — *Henry Noble MacCracken.*

Knowledge and Character

"You face a world about which it is not possible to be certain. But one thing is certain: knowledge and character are the best preparation to meet it."—*Newton D. Baker.*

Turn About

"Anything that is not in keeping with what we stand for, we should not stand for its keeping."—*Adam O Hopper.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXXV

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THERE are many nicknames in the Domesday Book. Thus the name borne by the first Earl of Chester was Hugh the Wolf. This was a title given in various forms to different people, for in the same record we find Rad *Lupi* ("Wolf") and Hunfred de *Lew* (variant of *Low*, "a wolf"). Another animal name is Godewin *Capel* (*Capul* or *caple*, "horse").

Others refer to stature or distinguishing traits as Borewold *Horloc* ("Hoar Locks"). *Hoar* was a common epithet for the gray-haired in medieval days. Then there are Brunstan *Blackebiert* (blackbeard) and Aluric *Fulebiert* ("full-beard"). Then there are Edric *Lang*, Aluric *Petit* ("small"), Alwin *Ret* ("red"), and Brietric *Blac*.

More offensive are Godwin *Fot* ("fat"), Goderun *Littprot* ("little-wit"), Aluric *Penipurs* ("penny-purse"), and Adam *Witegos* ("white goose").

Radulf *Tortesmains* ("twisted hands") is a name that has taken its place in history. A tenant who farmed lands in Wilts, Gloucester, and other counties was, for reasons we know not, known as Hugh the *Ass*.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the Domesday nicknames is that given to a landholder at Felstead and Ravenhall in Essex, whose name is entered in Little Doomsday (21.96) as *Roger Deus salvet Dominas* ("Roger God save the Ladies").

In Lighter Vein

Caution Necessary

A judge in Kansas had failed to be reelected. He became cashier in a local bank. A man presented a check to be cashed.

"I don't know you," he said to the man.

The man produced a business card and a lot of letters addressed to himself.

"Not sufficient proof of identity," said the cashier.

"Why, Judge," protested the man, "I've known you to sentence a man on less evidence than this."

"That may be," replied the ex-judge, "but when I'm paying out money I have to be careful."—*Labor.*

Success

Full of enthusiasm, she had gone in for politics, and was out of the house most of the day. The other night she returned at 9 o'clock and sank into an armchair.

"Everything's grand," she said. "We're going to sweep the state."

Her husband looked round wearily and said, "Why not start with the dining room?"—*Labor.*

The Hazard

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."—*Washington Star.*

Humorist
Hotel Maid (to new arrival): "The proprietress says, madam, that she will move your dressing-table, alter the position of your bed, let you have another blanket, and provide some wedges for your windows, stop the clock striking on the landing, and give you a separate table in the window—but she says you'll have to take the weather as you find it."

How to Tell a City

First American Tourist to Second (both members of one of the conducted Peppy Tours, doing Europe by schedule): "Is this Rome or Florence?"

Second: "Is this Thursday or Friday?"

First: "Friday."

Second: "Then it's Rome."

Blushing

Billy: "Why do the leaves turn red in the autumn?"

John: "I suppose they are blushing to think how green they've been all the summer."—*Montreal Star.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Surprise for Jeff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

AS A traveling man entered the dining car of a transcontinental train one evening, he saw at the farther end a table de luxe—gorgeous roses, super-silver, linen, china—about which hovered a very black waiter, all shine, smile and salutation, who eagerly beckoned him to this table and asked for his order.

"Not a thing, Jeff, not a thing until you tell me what it is that is making you so happy tonight," the traveler said. "I want to be in on the fun."

Enthusiastically, Jeff started at the beginning: He had but reached home that afternoon from his regular run when there came the very unusual call for him to double back to Chicago on the next train. When he went on duty he found this table—and this one only—assigned to him. In real bewilderment, he idled about until shortly after the first dinner call, when there entered a lady, followed by two fine-looking young men, the three of whom came directly to his table as if it were their own.

The lady asked him if he recognized her, but he could not remember ever having seen her. It was only after she had rather fully detailed a trip of 11 years before, when she and her children had been so efficiently and so kindly served by him, that he was able to recall the young mother and her two frolicking youngsters, out three days and nights with him on their way to San Francisco.

She told him that because she wanted to see him again and express even belated appreciation for his many kindnesses, she had arranged this meeting, and had planned the lovely table as a "memorial." Here lovely table as a "memorial."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Rent-a-Bike Shop

THE revival of bicycling gave some friends, who had been financially striving to make ends meet, a solution to their problem. They used their small savings to purchase a number of good, reconditioned bicycles; rented a small store in a neighborhood near a large public park; and opened a Rent-a-Bike Shop, where bicycles were for hire by the hour or day.

They charge 25 cents an hour, or $1 a day. Business has been surprisingly brisk. Miss Dorothy E. M.

Daily Anecdote

Honor Where Due

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICK THE GREAT was talking with his officers after a severe engagement. "Who," he asked, "behaved most intrepidly during the contest?"

The men were unanimous in their declarations that the monarch himself had been the outstanding hero of the day.

"You are mistaken," replied the king. "The boldest fellow was a fifer, whom I passed twenty times during the engagement, and he did not cease or vary a note the whole time!"

Today's Limerick

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Promoters conversed tête-à-tête.
The first said: "We should rête à gête.
The champion's steady,
The challenger's ready,
Why wait until some lête-à dête?"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Splash!*

By CARMACK

It was raining to beat the band this morning—
So the Boss wouldn't let me escort him to school— Said I would get soaking wet for nothing—
Well, he should have seen me a few moments later- I was trying to get a drink out of a pail—
And it upset and the water went all over me and the kitchen floor!
Whew! It was a lot worse than getting soaked in the rain, but maybe it will teach Sarah to keep my water dish filled-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Eating What We Have

SOME Americans may have thought they sniffed an unpleasant meaning behind the recent statements of the Department of Agriculture that some "shifts in diet" would be necessary if the United States is to pull through most effectively on its drought-shortened food supplies. But it appears that these changes are not going to be difficult or unsavory after all, and that they are mostly in directions which dietitians have recommended for several years.

Officials in the department insist that in the total there is going to be food enough for everybody and that there need be no impairment of any particular kind of nutrition in the substitutions that can readily be made. And the consumer who acquaints himself or herself with what foods are plentiful and what are scarce will be able to make that knowledge pay good dividends in economical purchasing.

To begin with, there is an adequate supply of wheat for flour and bread, a great plenty of rice, and enough corn can be spared for corn meal, hominy and breakfast cereals. Then, the potato and sweet potato crop is as plentiful as last year. Of milk there is in prospect as much as Americans ordinarily use.

Late crops will bring the supply of fresh and canned vegetables above average, especially cabbage, tomatoes, green peas, snap and lima beans, lettuce, carrots and cauliflower. Among fruits there is an increased yield of pears, oranges, lemons and grapefruit, and stocks of dried fruits are ample, while the shortage is mainly in apples, grapes and cranberries.

The principal problem arises in the realm of meats. Pork supplies already are below those of last year, and beef production for the commercial market is slightly down—much of the drought slaughter going into relief supplies. Poultry flocks, too, are reduced. But next year is when the meat shortage really will be felt, not only in reduced numbers of animals for market but also in lower quality of meat due to drought effect in scarcity of feed.

Learning to use cheaper cuts will help the consumer meet this situation, and still more can be done in adopting meat substitutes. Stocks of cheese are plentiful. Of fish also there is an abundance. The peanut crop is large. Dry edible beans were hard hit by the drought, but the supply will still be adequate. It will not be so easy to use more eggs, for they may be rather high-priced.

Thus, if the crop reports and estimates prove as reliable as they have in the past, the situation does not appear especially uncomfortable so far as the palate is concerned, unless for the heavy meat eaters. And where the pocketbook is concerned—as is undeniably and vitally the case for millions—the pressure can be mitigated materially by consumers eating the things that are most plentiful, just as they would do if they were drawing on their own cellars and granaries as did earlier Americans in even more pinching years.

Poincaré

COURAGE, honesty, industry, cold logic, unselfishness—strange qualifications for success in politics they must seem to a public grown accustomed to expect something rather different in politicians. Yet they were the outstanding characteristics of a man who made an outstanding political success—Raymond Poincaré. The passing of France's war-time President is a striking reminder that pusillanimous popularity is not the only path to political preferment.

Poincaré won acclaim by courting unpopularity. Reluctant to accept office, he became indispensable in the highest posts. Following the cold logic of duty, he found a path into the warm affections of the people.

Beginning as a lawyer with a flair for figures he entered the Chamber of Deputies when only twenty-seven. Immediately distinguished by his mastery of finance, it is said he could have been Premier before he was forty. But he seemed always more concerned with the welfare of his country than with his own ambition or pocketbook. His services were in demand in many capacities and later he headed the Government and, in 1913 he was chosen President. It was characteristic that in the worst days of the war he put aside his feud with Clemenceau and called the "Tiger" as the one man most fitted for Premier.

Yet contrary to the rule, his greatest work followed his Presidency. Twice in emergencies, when no one else would risk the unpopularity of doing the thing that had to be done, he was called to the Premiership. The first time he dared the displeasure of the world and seized the Ruhr. The second time he challenged the demand for inflation and stabilized the franc.

The invasion of the Ruhr undoubtedly added to the bitterness of Germany and may have promoted the rise of the militant attitude which has now aroused even greater fears in France. But Poincaré believed such an attitude inevitable and that nothing but force would be understood. And it must be remembered that he was a native of Lorraine, the province Germany took from France against Bismarck's advice in 1871.

Poincaré's most constructive service was the rescue of the franc in 1928. His problem was not merely to halt the tobogan of inflation but to carry through most unpopular cuts in personnel and expenditures. He formed his Cabinet of National Union and unflinchingly forced the necessary reforms and the ratification of the Young-Berenger debt agreement. Soon after he retired, and for the last few years had lived humbly, supported by a pension and his writing.

At a time when "politician" has mistakenly become a word of opprobrium because some self-seekers put popularity and wealth above public service, the career of a politician who feared neither unpopularity nor poverty is worth attention.

Frontiers and Drawbridges

"IT IS not my business as president of the Disarmament Conference to change frontiers. It is my business, if I can, to persuade people to abolish frontiers altogether." When Mr. Arthur Henderson said this at the recent annual British Labor Party conference, he was referring to a complaint made in France that he had not aligned himself with Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Acting Prime Minister, in declaring the United Kingdom's frontier to be now on the Rhine instead of on the English Channel.

Mr. Henderson here put his finger upon a basic fact. International difficulties exist today partly because it is not yet realized that frontiers have become as out-of-date as medieval castle moats and drawbridges. Frontiers, like drawbridges, are of use chiefly where the people on one side of them do not wish well to those on the other. That is a state of things which, if it has not altogether ended, is at least in the process of passing away.

Today the only frontier worth having is one of good will. Without good will the strongest fortress is only a shell trap.

Victory Without Violence

AMERICANS have a proud remembrance of a "shot heard round the world" in defense of certain human rights. But it is not shots only that awake wide sympathy for just causes. From the depths of a coal pit in Pecs, Hungary, to the far corners of this cable-girdled globe, the peaceful demands of miners for a pay rise have been heard in the last day or two.

Overnight has come news that their demands will be met, and graphic descriptions of the methods employed in this apparently successful strike. Between 1000 and 1200 men descended into the mine and refused to come out until the owners agreed to eliminate a cut that had brought wages below $2 a week and to pay a bonus of $3 a man to help tide the workers over the winter. For five days—without food or water—the miners endured hardships amounting to torture while authorities and mine owners found themselves more and more at a loss to deal with the affair and public opinion exerted increasing pressure in favor of the workers.

This strike recalls another interesting and significant exercise of passive resistance by Hungarians. About the middle of the nineteenth century the Austrian Emperor, Franz Josef, was attempting to impose certain regulations on the Hungarians in violation of the terms of union between the two peoples. The Hungarians refused to pay taxes, but did not beat or even hoot the tax collectors. Police seizure of their goods and attempts to auction them proved too costly for the Austrian Government. Likewise the billeting of Austrian soldiers upon the Hungarians, jailing for boycott, and compulsory military conscription, all proved futile to win Franz Josef's objective, and Hungary got a constitution from him in 1867.

Countries that consider themselves more advanced—at least technically—than Hungary should give thought to these experiments in standing peaceably for the right. As the Pecs miners' terrible experiences show, it takes as much if not more courage to win human rights by such methods than through the use of violence. But the support of public opinion and the ultimate success of the effort is almost assured. Perhaps the "suicide strike" at Pecs is not a perfect example of the Christian method. Nevertheless, it supports the truly Christian conviction that causes can be won without strife.

Another Use for Conservation

TWO news dispatches, from Berlin and from Washington, have an interesting relation to each other. One reports that 1000 German lorries and buses are running at greatly reduced cost on wood gas made from the Reich's carefully preserved forests. The other concerns President Roosevelt's hope that the Civilian Conservation Corps will be continued.

If the conservation project which is costing millions has restored the morale of its young work legions, it is worth while. Robert Fechner, director, assures the nation that it has. That the nation's forest resources are being restored and protected from future loss is an added inducement to keep the woods warriors at their task.

Fast motor traffic on smooth highways demands a tremendous flow of oil. Prospectors for the great companies are combing little known parts of the world for new reservoirs to tap when present supplies run low. But if motive power is to be found growing on the wooded slopes of American uplands a century hence, the problems of transportation and supply may be solved another way.

Second Mexican Empire

Book of the Day

TO THE bookshelf already sagging under the weight of histories of the Second Mexican Empire, Mr. Robert Hammond Murray, formerly a newspaper correspondent in Mexico City, has added another volume in English (MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR OF MEXICO, by José Luis Blasio. Translated from the Spanish by Robert Hammond Murray. Foreword by Carleton Beals. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3) that records the personal observations of the Emperor's private secretary—a record which, while interesting, adds nothing new to a narrative that has been told many times.

Indeed, in so far as a record of Maximilian in Mexico is concerned, only the secret archives of the Vatican and the Quai d'Orsay remain hidden. Little chance there is that the former will be given to the world, and enough is known of Napoleon III, his character and his political program to afford a fair and sufficient text without recourse to those documents that repose in the vaults beside the Seine. In a word, the world already knows enough of Maximilian, from his birth in Vienna to his death in Queretaro, from an eyewitness point of view like Señor Blasio's.

* * *

Of these accounts, those of Baroness Louise von Strumfeder, Count Corti, Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, Bancroft and Frederick Hall contain the whole story and all there is to it. Everything else is but repetition and detail. That is, they tell the story restrospectively—as history upon which Time has turned the page.

It is, however, not an impartial history that they tell, and history that is partial serves only to becloud, confuse and misinstruct.

Maximilian's weaknesses are smoothed away or ignored by Señor Blasio; only the French deserved criticism—but this he tempers so skillfully that he qualifies as deserving membership in that school of diplomacy which produced a Mariscal.

* * *

If Señor Blasio and others did not tell the whole story, it was not that they did not know it. The published reports of debates in the Congress of the United States, in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris and in the House of Commons in London and the state papers of the United States, England and Mexico contain it all for anyone who will read. Nor is it dull reading.

The student of these debates and papers today is better able to appreciate the profound implications of the French intervention in Mexico and the brief Maximilian Empire than were even the principal actors in that colorful pageant, since he will see it not as an isolated incident in the history of Mexico, but as a phase of the War of Reform.

A. H. WILLIAMS.

But Will It Fit Them All?

Trifles From a Travelogue

OAKLAND, Calif., rivals New England's Nantucket Island in its nonchalant directions to the traveler. The winding roads which cross the island have occasional signs to direct the pedestrian and the motorist but on the tip of the ancient fishing bay at 'Sconset, where land meets water and only the horizon is ahead, stands a lone, last guidepost, firmly stuck into the sand, pointing east southeast. It reads: "To Spain."

At Oakland, as you disembark for the ferry after four warm and cool, mountain and plain days on the train, the porters shout: "All change for San Francisco, H-o-n-o-l-u-l-u and H-O-N-G K-O-N-G!"

* * *

In San Francisco we learned that the Japanese Royal couple, Prince and Princess Kaya, also were to sail on the M. S. Chichibu Maru. They were returning to Tokyo after traveling westward from Nippon via the Suez, through continental Europe, England and the United States, distributing Japanese good will as they went. Two hours before sailing San Francisco's Japanese colony lined the wharf. It was an excited, orderly, vociferous, considerably less than inscrutable crowd which came to give their greetings and show their affection for the Royalty of their home land.

All the facilities of Western festivity—conveniently provided by the ship's stewards—were called into play. Long ropes of varicolored serpentines were tossed back and forth from deck to wharf until the crowd seemed inextricably lashed to the ship. Balloons by the hundreds floated from the pier. The Princess waving, the Prince saluting, the crowd cheering, the balloons whirling to the upper decks, the colored ribbons streaming in the breeze, the gangplanks were slipped away and we sailed gayly for "Honolulu and Hong Kong."

* * *

To the wistful strains of Aloha—its romance unmarred by being played this day by the island's military band—no less an eager throng of former fellow-countrymen lined the dock and streets to catch a glimpse of the Prince and Princess as the Chichibu neared its pier in the harbor of Honolulu where ships are eager to dock and reluctant to leave.

"You see," remarked a military officer who was standing beside me, "how eager are these Japanese-Americans in Hawaii to pay homage to Japanese Royalty. It makes us gravely doubt whether their loyalty to the United States can be depended upon."

His doubts are very sincere, but I talked with numerous experienced civilians who believed that assimilation is making significant and encouraging gains; and perhaps this officer had never seen New Yorkers greet Queen Marie.

* * *

On the second night out, probably without a preliminary showing, the ship exhibited one of Hollywood's latest talkies, "Madame Butterfly"—apparently a most appropriate film. But Hollywood maintained its standard, demonstrating that it can distort and vulgarize a Japanese just as thoroughly and just as insensibly as it can distort and vulgarize an American theme. Not all the competence and sincerity with which Miss Sylvia Sidney played an unfamiliar rôle could prevent the film's crudities and gaucheries from offending Japanese and embarrassing Americans. Hollywood's record stands.

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Our Japanese ship outstrives all boats on which we have ever sailed in its regimen of amusements. Deck games from early morning, organized and unorganized, swimming, trap shooting, dancing, concerts, motion pictures, fireworks. But of all the entertainments, the native are the most interesting. Occasionally of an afternoon Japanese tea is spread on the upper deck. A miniature tea house appears as though out of thin air, flower boxes in place, lanterns strung, tables set and the Western worldliness of the ship has vanished.

* * *

One night it was announced that we would have "Magic by the courtesy of Mr. R. Oshima." It was presented on the stage in the large lounge. It was skillful magic. Valuable yen, torn to bits before your very eyes, were made whole, bulky objects were plucked from a little drum made on the stage with thin metal cylinders and a newspaper borrowed from the audience, and most mystifying of all, a card, selected at random by a passenger and reshuffled into the deck was instantaneously transferred from the deck to the inside of a toy balloon.

And Mr. Oshima—was he just returning from a tour of the American theaters? We asked him. No? Or in the United States studying American methods of legedermain? No? Or on a vacation preparatory to resuming his work on the Japanese stage? No! Mr. Oshima had been visiting his "customers in New York." He is a big silk and rayon man from Ashigaga. Magic is his little hobby.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Thermometer of Price Levels

By Frank L. Perrin

I REMEMBER of being told, while still a boy, of the dickering between two farmer neighbors who had been transplanted in the Middle West from New England. Each owned, among other more or less valuable possessions, a cow. A proposal came from one of the neighbors that they exchange, or "swap," cows, but for what reason does not appear. The proposal had been discussed, it seems, pro and con, for some days or weeks. Finally the one challenged to fix terms which he would agree to issued an ultimatum. He said he would trade if the other would pay him 25 cents "to boot." With a shrewdly speculative gesture he "allowed" there was just about that much difference in the value of the cows.

But possibly the shrewd farmer was not so ridiculously penurious as at first seems. In those days when money was scarce and hard to get, many cows were sold for just about what some of us have paid in recent years for a fair-sized roast of beef when guests were coming to dinner. All products of the farms, eggs, butter, potatoes, and often wheat, if all were disposed of, would not sell for enough to pay this year's taxes on the land.

Nothing, in our year-by-year and day-by-day experience, is more unstable than commodity price levels. Is there a law or rule by which these levels can reasonably be stabilized? No such rule has as yet been discovered. No law to effect such stability has ever been written into our statute books. The buying power of the dollar, which is the approved and accepted yardstick, decreases as the price level rises. In sympathy, the price level is lowered as the purchasing power of the dollar decreases.

Probably most thoughtful observers and students who are waiting watchfully while economists, legislators and budget makers are seeking ways to readjust commodity price levels to present-day incomes, or present-day incomes to some new price level, will agree that the existing economic emergency is, when honestly analyzed, the inescapable inheritance of a prolonged season of economic price pyramiding. It was an era of $200 cows and $20 shoes. The "to boot" level in cow swapping had been raised from 25 cents to as many dollars. And for what reason? Because there were dollars instead of cents in the pockets of those willing to pay.

But by some strange evolutionary process the market price of cows and shoes, as commodities typical of the average, has dropped. The intrinsic value of these, measured by the yardstick of utility or usefulness, has not decreased. The normal demand has not decreased, neither has it been met. It has simply come to pass that in some way the economic balance has been put out of adjustment, with the result that to bring about an arbitrary readjustment, or in other words to lower commodity prices to the level of present-day buying power, would impose unthinkable hardships upon the owners of cows and makers of shoes.

During the years since the dickering cow traders struck a bargain, the world has completely revised its economic standards. The farmer who paid an annual tax of $50 in those days now pays, or is asked to pay, about ten times that amount. His entire production plant is keyed to that basis. It is essential, if he is to survive as a producer, that those who consume the products of his land and herds be in a position to pay him enough to meet his tax burden and at least his overhead and labor costs. What is true of the farmer is true also of the shoemaker, and all the other manufacturers and commodity producers.

Admitting, if you choose, that this maladjustment of yardsticks has resulted from unwise and careless extravagances in the expenditure, during the so-called prosperous years, of public and corporation funds in building roads, bridges, courthouses, state capitals and larger factory plants, it must also be agreed that in the last fifty years the housing and living standards of the people of most progressive nations have been greatly raised. The struggle now, and for some time, will be to maintain these standards at or near the present level. That, I take it, is the task which the present Washington Government has set itself to accomplish.

Is there, it is entirely proper to inquire, any tried and proved arbitrary method or process by which a proper and equitable price level can be established and maintained? The world has witnessed the disastrous results, in recent years, of uncontrolled inflation. That, certainly, is not the remedy. And yet, it may be argued, the dollar is nothing more nor less than an emblem. The true measure of value is the economic use which can be made of the commodity produced and exchanged. If that has, in fact, been permanently lowered or depreciated, the farmer or manufacturer who exchanges commodities for dollars to be applied to tax and interest payments must, if he pays, be supplied with more or cheaper dollars.

The Wide Horizon

France's Foreign Policy

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

LOUIS BARTHOU brought something new into French diplomacy. Fiery, impulsive, active, with sudden likes and dislikes, he pursued a temperamental path.

It is difficult to define the foreign policy of any country, because it is constantly changing. It will not keep still while we endeavor to limn its features. But France's fundamental aim in Europe since the war has survived the coming and going of a number of ministers at the Quai d'Orsay. "Security" is the keyword, and by security is meant an overwhelming advantage in arms and in allies, acknowledged or potential, which will enable France to maintain unaltered the Europe established by the peace treaties.

There has, however, been a variation in methods. M. Poincaré insisted on the strict observance of the letter of the law, and sent troops into the Ruhr in an effort to collect reparations. His name will be attached to this operation, just as M. Briand's will be attached to more conciliatory courses.

* * *

When Germany grew tired of being promised "jam tomorrow but never jam today" and Herr Hitler strode in seven-league boots to power, then there was a gradual shift in French policy, not so much in substance as in method. M. Paul-Boncour tried to keep the outward forms of Briandism, but it was felt that he was neither a good successor to M. Briand nor to M. Poincaré.

The Barthou régime which followed has been singular and strange. M. Barthou, vehement, even violent in language and impetuous in policy, was the man who helped more than any other to bring the Genoa Conference to nought in 1922, and so kept Russia out of European counsels for a decade. Yet his first thought in taking the seat of M. Briand was to reshape the pre-war alliance with Russia as the nucleus of a great coalition of European states of the *status quo* which would effectively and permanently keep in their place the defeated, despoiled and revisionist states.

The trouble with ambitious schemes, such as this boulevard-across-Europe project of M. Barthou, is that they involve too many nations of conflicting interests. In a broad way it might appear that the Baltic States, Poland, the Little Entente, and even the Balkanic Entente, are equally concerned in holding things as they are. But in practice, they have different preoccupations. European coalitions have always dissolved and reformed themselves differently, like the colors of a kaleidoscope.

So the Baltic states would not choose between Russia and Germany; and as for Germany it was never expected that it would enter a coalition against itself as the Eastern Locarno scheme proposed. Poland was offended by the assumption that it was a satellite of France; and if France preferred Russia as ally, then Poland would prefer Germany. What reason had Poland for making itself the battlefield between Germany and Russia? In seeking Russia, M. Barthou lost Poland.

It is to be doubted whether he found Russia, for although Russia was willing enough to come into the League, under French sponsorship, in order to cover its European front in the event of a struggle with Japan, it soon showed its independence.

* * *

Besides, M. Barthou, realizing that he had gone too far in his criticism of the British Foreign Minister, immediately ran after the will-o'-the-wisp of a Franco-British Entente Cordiale. He got nothing on the British side, and lost something on the Russian side.

Again, in snatching at the idea of a Franco-Italian rapprochement, he did something to alienate Yugoslavia, one of France's principal lieutenants, the rival of Italy in the Adriatic, and intensely jealous of Italy's attempt to secure hegemony over central Europe, particularly over Austria. Yugoslavia accordingly moves Germanywards as France moves Italywards. Roumania, another member of the Little Entente, is almost ready to do likewise. And the assassinations at Marseilles may accentuate these movements.

In short, the search for "security"—obviously against Germany—by alliances is not only breaking down, but is weakening the League of Nations, which France has tried to use, by giving the impression that it is no longer the meeting place of internationally minded statesmen, but is a convenient rendezvous for the old diplomatists who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. France's foreign policy badly needs serious readjusting if Europe is to escape from the menace of European maneuvers which may end in a conflict.

Mirror of Opinion

Profit From War Must End

AN INTERNATIONAL ring has controlled the armaments of the great nations for years, apparently. The competition between nations, each striving to be better armed than its rivals, has been stirred up by high-pressure salesmanship and the circulation of rumors that this, that or the other country was contemplating war.

It is time an end was put to this sort of thing. . . . War should no longer be profitable to any individual or private company.—*Ardsley (N. Y.) Sun.*